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Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5 and 11.

Gasoline Rationing Soon? British Hit Italian Ships; Spalding to High Court

The World's Day—February 17, 1942

Washington: 'Gas' Rationing Contemplated

Immediate closing of all gasoline stations in eastern states at night and all day Sunday and the rationing of gasoline if this becomes necessary, due to diversion of tankers to war needs and to sinkings, has been recommended by the oil industry, Petroleum Co-ordinator Ickes told a House Committee. [Page 7.]

Plenty of bombers would be sent by the Army to the aid of General MacArthur in the Philippines "if we could get them there," Maj. Gen. R. C. Moore, Deputy Chief of Staff, reported to Congress recently, according to testimony made public by the House Appropriations Committee.

Top ranking Army and Navy officers were called to the White House for conference with President Roosevelt. They included Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the Army, Lieut. Gen. H. H. Arnold, Assistant Chief of Staff for Air; Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, and Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet. The President had luncheon with the British Ambassador, Lord Halifax.

Sale of light airplanes was prohibited by the War Production Board except to the Army, Navy and certain other specified purchasers. The Board announced that the Army and Navy would "require large numbers of light aircraft in the immediate future" and that additional quantities would be needed for the civilian air patrol, the civilian pilot training program and various State Guard units.

Hearings on legislation to repeal pensions for members of Congress, recently enacted, were postponed by the Senate Civil Service Committee to Feb. 24.

Two ships a day will be launched in the United States by late April or early May, the Maritime Commission announced, but said that in order to reach the goal of 1,800 ships in 1942 and 1943—called for by the President—a production rate of three ships a day is expected by late this year.

The House passed and sent to the Senate a bill extending until six months after the war the Marine War Risk Insurance Act under which the Maritime Commission has authority to provide marine war risk insurance and reinsurance for American ships, cargoes and crews.

The War: British Strike in Mediterranean

Mediterranean: British naval aircraft were disclosed to have carried out a successful attack on a "strong formation of the Italian Fleet" in the central Mediterranean Feb. 15. Torpedo hits on two cruisers and a destroyer were recorded. Germany claimed a U-boat had damaged two British warcraft off Alexandria.

Southwestern Pacific: The only major move in the various theaters of operations in the Pacific was in Burma, where the British, to avoid being encircled, withdrew from Thaton to the Bilin River, 40 to 50 miles from the nearest point on the Burma road to China.

Russia: Moscow announced the appointment of B. L. Vannikoff as Munitions Commissar.

Libya: The British said that "the country south of a line from Ain el Gazala to El Michili" apparently had been cleared of enemy troops. German reconnoitering detachments were said to have withdrawn from positions in advance of the main Axis lines, 40 to 50 miles west of Tobruk; but a considerable Nazi force was reported around El Mechili about 100 miles west of Tobruk.

Malta: German raiders intensified their daily attacks on this British island fortress, apparently to screen large-scale aerial movements toward Africa. Five Nazi planes were shot down.

In the air: RAF fighter planes roared out over the storm-swept Straits of Dover today for an attack apparently on objectives in Northern France.

Boston: Spalding Named to Bay State Court

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall appointed George V. Spalding of Newton to the Massachusetts Superior Court. [Page 2.]

Lieut. Gen. William S. Knudsen, inspecting New England defense plants, said more and faster production is essential for victory. [Page 2.]

United States coastlines were termed "almost defenseless" by Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts. [Page 2.]

Americas: Telescope Dedicated at Puebla

A new telescope, largest of its type in the world, was dedicated as Mexico opened its new astrophysical observatory at Puebla. The lens-reflecting camera telescope was built for Mexico by Dr. Harlow Shapley of the Harvard Observatory who, with more than a score of United States astronomers, attended the ceremonies with President Avila Camacho.

An agreement providing for the conversion of 3,000 acres of abandoned banana plantations in Costa Rica to the raising of manila hemp to help fill in the shortage caused by Japan's incursion in the Philippines was reached between the Costa Rican Government and the United Fruit Company.

About 10,000 men in Cuba will be called to arms immediately for compulsory military service, Gen. Manuel Lopez Migoya, chief of Cuba's armed forces, announced.

National: Ban on Chrysler Extended

A consent decree prohibiting the Chrysler Corporation from acquiring an interest in any automobile financing company has been extended for one year, starting last Jan. 1. Federal Judge Thomas W. Slack at South Bend, Ind., ordered the extension on recommendations of Government attorneys and over objections of corportation counsel, who plan to ask a Supreme Court review.

Monopoly charges were dismissed against four gasoline pump companies, five individuals and the Gasoline Pump Manufacturers' Association by Federal Judge Philip L. Sullivan in Chicago.

In Europe: Churchill Minimizes Ships' Escape

Prime Minister Churchill told the Commons that damage suffered by the German battleships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau would keep them out of action until new British warcraft would more than redress the balance in the Atlantic. [Page 1.]

In France two more Frenchmen were executed three days ago in the Paris area, one for illegal possession of firearms and the other for espionage, German authorities in the occupied capital announced.

High officials from North and West Africa are expected to confer with French Colonial officials at Vichy this week.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

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Weather Predictions

FAIR | COLDER | SNOW | WARMER

TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Boston Ready To Stage First Blackout Test

20-minute dark period backed by State law—Violators face fines and prison terms.

Full impact of wartime conditions will hit Boston tonight when the nation's first full-scale blackout will be staged in this city of 800,000 population.

Duration of the blackout will be 20 minutes—from 10 to 10:20 p. m.

With the threat of trans-Atlantic air raids growing ever more real as spring approaches, Boston is tonight testing effectiveness of a system designed to throw a curtain of inky blackness about its vital points.

Unlike other cities which have had blackout tests with patriotic co-operation the only enforcement agent, the Hub's test has behind it the full force of the Commonwealth Defense Act.

Under the Act, auxiliary police will patrol the streets, armed with nightsticks and ready to use them on persons caught attempting robberies or other law violations under cover of the blackout.

Air-raid wardens will patrol their areas, ready to warn business establishments and residence occupants to put out lights. Back of them will be the authority of the police.

Court Complaint

Failure to obey a warden's orders will bring down the arm of the law. If police orders are disobeyed, the officer will not use force to turn out offending lights. Instead he will appear in court the next morning to make a complaint and to prosecute under the Defense Act provisions for a $500 fine or a year's imprisonment or both for violations.

While police officers have authority to enter private property and forcibly turn out offending lights, Joseph F. Timilty, Boston Police Commissioner, decided upon the less drastic course during the test blackout.

But violators brought into the Roxbury Court are going to find judicial sympathy lacking. Judge Frankland W. L. Miles warns that "any man or woman who comes before me and is found guilty of any offense during the blackout is going to get the maximum penalty."

Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, also warns that any driver refusing to pull his car to the side of the road and put out his lights during the blackout will suffer suspension of his driving rights for 15 days.

Just as drivers are required to

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

Churchill: Sea Position Strengthened; British Dig In Along New Burma Line; U-Boat Attack Threatens Allies' Oil

Allies are prepared for Japanese push for key road—Dutch set to make final stand.

By the War Editor Of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources.

While a heavy silence brooded over Singapore—leaving the extent of British losses unknown, disclosing only that the victorious Japanese had changed the name to Shonan Port and that the British Governor, Sir Shenton Thomas, had been interned—events were moving rapidly in Burma.

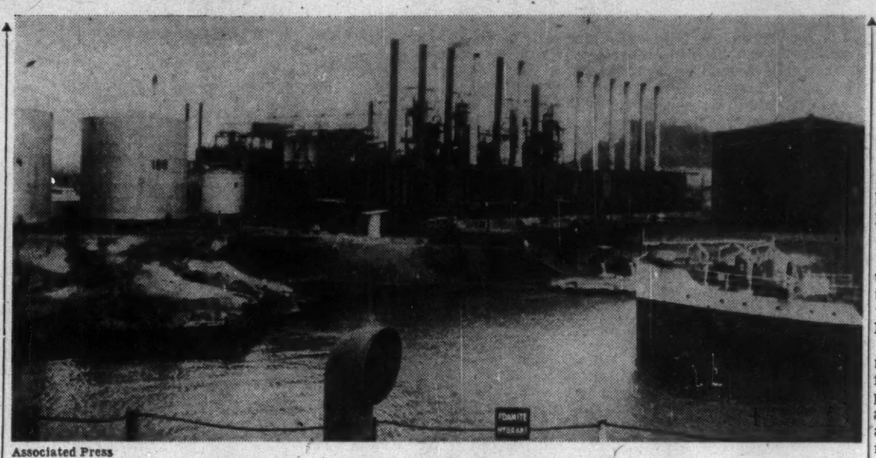
Here it appears to be the British purpose to keep the Japanese away from Rangoon and the Burma Road to China until an alternate road to China, linking up with Calcutta, can be rushed to completion. Their task has been rendered difficult by Japanese tactics in landing invading parties at unexpected places which have forced the British away from their defensive positions on the Salween River and from the railroad center of Thaton to avoid being encircled from the south.

Although aerial help has come to the British, sufficient to protect their withdrawal, it apparently is insufficient for a strong counteroffensive. On this force will depend largely the ability of the British to hold the line of the little Bilin River, some 75 miles by air from Rangoon and only 40 or so from the nearest point on the Burma Road. In six days the Japanese have advanced 60 miles toward Rangoon.

While no major moves were recorded in the Dutch East Indies, there was a growing impression that the Japanese might attempt the invasion of Java without waiting to complete the conquest of the 1,000-mile-long island of Sumatra.

The Philippines also were preparing for a new attack on General MacArthur's forces,

Continued on Page 18, Column 3



Associated Press

Objective of Nazi Submarine Attack

Part of the refinery operated by the Lago Petroleum Corporation, Standard Oil subsidiary, on the Island of Aruba, which Nazi U-boats shelled with little success after torpedoing seven tankers in nearby waters.

[7 ships torpedoed off Aruba, U. S. planes in swift counter: Page 3.]

U-Boat Raid Puts Canal Zone on Alert; Reserves to Decide Russo-German War

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 — Successful U-boat attacks upon tankers and oil-refining facilities in the Netherlands West Indies have raised vitally important questions here regarding the security of the Panama Canal, the effectiveness of America's Caribbean defenses, and the need for affording greater protection to the United Nations' dwindling fleet of oil boats.

Although swift aerial counterattacks may have succeeded in sinking one or more of the submarines, the ease with which the enemy penetrated the area forming the bottleneck of American defense shipping has awakened Washington to a realization that new protective measures are needed in the Caribbean as well as in the Atlantic and the Pacific.

Highlights of Raid

In assessing the importance of the raid, officials here point out that:

1. The attack took place little more than 600 miles from the Panama Canal and more than 500 miles within the defensive ring of the Windward and Leeward Islands.
2. The attack on the important oil facilities at Aruba came simultaneously with the Japanese seizure of the burned-out oil center at Palembang, Southern Sumatra.
3. The loss of three or more tankers is a serious blow in face of the probability that oil may soon have to be shipped from the United States to Australia and New Zealand to compensate for Japanse seizure of the richest oil-producing areas in the Netherlands East Indies.
4. Axis successes in the Caribbean—a supposedly American lake—can have only unfavorable repercussions in Latin America and Vichy.

The attack upon Aruba and Curacao, combined with the high percentage of tankers attacked in the Atlantic during the past month, prove beyond a doubt that the Axis is making a major effort to cut the United Nations' oil supply.

This menace is receiving careful attention here, since, while the Allies face no shortage of oil production at the source, there is a serious probability that the continued loss of tankers may make it difficult to ship petroleum to the front, particularly in the Southwestern Pacific.

Although Navy men here always have recognized that it is impossible to close off any major body of water, such as the Caribbean, to enemy craft, the fact that the attacking submarine or submarines penetrated the protecting network of American and British islands and defense bases is seen as indicating the need for a tightened patrol in the area.

It is recognized that if a submarine pack can sink tankers off Aruba, it could just as easily lie in wait near the entrance to the Panama Canal and strike at a battleship or aircraft carrier being shifted between the Atlantic and the Pacific. Although the Caribbean is a long ways from all known German submarine bases, it is possible for a large underwater craft to reach the vicinity of the Canal and stay in the area for some days. There also have been reports that little explored sections of the Central American coast line may contain Axis oil caches.

Since the waters of the Caribbean are usually clear and, except for certain seasons, are relatively free of storms that agitate the surface of the Atlantic, it is comparatively easy for patrol planes to spot submarines below the sur-

Continued on Page 18, Column 7

32 Billions Asked For Victory Drive

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 17

A $32,070,901,900 appropriation bill that would provide $22,888,901,900 for the War Department, $3,852,000,000 for the Martime Commission, and $5,430,000,000 for lend-lease purposes went to Congress today. It would provide arms for a 3,600,000-man Army and a 1,000,000-man air force by the end of this year. [Page 3.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP)—Official sources said today that a new lend-lease credit of approximately $1,000,000,000 was being negotiated for Russia.

Last fall, Russia received a similar $1,000,000,000 credit.

Officials said that this initial credit had been nearly all allocated, and a new credit was needed soon in order to plan further production of the weapons that Russia will need.

By John Evans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KUIBYSHEV, Russia, Feb. 17—Announcement in the official paper Pravda that Soviet troops had entered White Russia raises the question of Hitler's much advertised spring offensive and the ability of Soviets to meet or avert it.

All agree that this hinges on the question of reserves.

As to German reserves little has been said concretely for some time. Germany was said to be already in the throes of an oil shortage crisis. Regarding Soviet reserves in general, nothing has been added to Joseph Stalin's declaration of July last: "They are incalculable."

However, it is possible to express these unknown quantities in terms of forces available at the moment and in the immediate future.

Comparison of Forces

The Soviets are understood to have the upper hand in man power, artillery, mine throwers, machine guns and probably an equal number of automatic rifles, while the Germans still hold the lead in tanks and to some extent in aircraft.

This is a strategic advantage which Mr. Stalin said must be struck from German hands at all costs and which the Soviets may have to contend in the coming spring.

It would be premature to say that they will have to contend with it on account of the winter campaign, which the Soviets have elected to carry out. After the setback around Moscow the Germans withdrew main tank forces behind the third line of defense for necessary replenishments, there to await the time when they could be used to full advantage.

Held by Infantry

German infantry was left to hold positions without any large-scale mechanized support. This move was evident in the greatly reduced enemy tank losses reported in the communiques from the Soviet Information Bureau.

At the same time the Germans began to accumulate reserves of man power, and strong pressure is being brought to bear on their allies for extra drafts, particularly on Rumania and Hungary.

The Soviet counterplan consisted in inflicting such losses on the German infantry and artillery that Reichsführer Hitler would be forced to bring out his reserves before the propitious time—not to launch an offensive, but to avert catastrophe for the whole German Army on the East Front.

Russian Plants Rebuilt

So far the Soviets have not only succeeded in drawing out large contingents of man power which Hitler has tried to reserve for spring, but the latest Soviet communiqués speak of German counterattacks supported by increasing numbers of tanks.

What assets will the Soviets have to face a critical trial if this plan is only a partial success? First,

Continued on Page 18, Column 5

Nazis admit lines pierced by Soviets near Vyazma: Page 6.

Gneisenau, Scharnhorst put out of action for some time, he informs Commons.

LONDON, Feb. 17 (AP)—Germany lost the use of its 26,000-ton battleships Gneisenau and Scharnhorst "for some time to come" and Britain strengthened its position on the seas in last week's battle of the English Channel, Prime Minister Winston Churchill declared today in an accounting to the House of Commons.

Damage inflicted on the German ships during their dash for freedom will lay them up for repairs, the Prime Minister declared, and before they are seaworthy again "the Royal Navy will be reinforced by important units of the highest quality" along with big new ships joining the United States Navy to meet their challenge.

Mr. Churchill was facing his Parliamentary critics for the first time since the naval episode last Thursday and the fall of Singapore which had stirred up demands for change which, for a time, appeared to threaten his Government.

Churchill Stands Firm

But his report was confident and optimistic and he yielded nothing to their demands.

To the exhortation that he relinquish the extra burden of the Ministry of Defense, a portfolio he now holds, Mr. Churchill answered no.

He declined also to discuss the surrender of Singapore, explaining that "I have no information to give the House other than that contained in the public press nor would it be prudent to speculate in detail upon the various evil consequences which may follow" from its fall.

He was greeted by cheers both as he entered and left the House although he rejected the suggestion for an immediate debate on British reverses "as it (the Commons) seems in a mood of anger."

The deferment of debate gave Mr. Churchill a chance to consider any changes he might make in his cabinet.

He was greeted by a flood of questions after his statement. One, by Conservative William Davison, asked if it were not time the British Government took steps to prevent daily reports on weather and other information on the British Isles from reaching Germany via its legation in Dublin.

There was no reply.

Churchill's Statement

The text of Prime Minister Churchill's statement follows:

I will deal first of all with the naval episode.

In March last two German cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau took refuge in Brest Harbor where they were joined in May by the Prinz Eugen after destruction of the Bismarck.

The position of these ships became a serious preoccupation for the Admiralty.

They lay on the flank of our convoy route to the east. They could make a sortie at any time onto Atlantic trade routes or into the Mediterranean. Accordingly the Admiralty have pressed their continual attack from the air in hope of disabling them or preventing them from being repaired.

This process continued for more than ten months during which time the ships were undoubtedly hit several times and repair work made very difficult.

4,000 Tons of Bombs

No less than 4,000 tons of bombs were dropped and 3,299 bomber sorties were made upon them with the loss of 247 airforce personnel and 43 aircraft.

As we were never in a position to know when some or all of these ships might put to sea the situation entailed almost continuous naval precautions in the hopes of being ready at all times to meet various threats which these ships constituted.

A further serious feature was the very grievous subtraction from the bombing effort against Germany. Bombing of these ships was, however, so severe that the Germans evidently came to the decision that they could not maintain them any longer at Brest, and that they must return to Germany. We do not know whether this was for the purpose of effecting final repairs or to enable them to work up to full efficiency in the sheltered waters of the Baltic.

The Germans' Choice

However this may be, the Germans resolved to try to bring the ships back to Germany. This was a very hazardous operation. It could be done either by sailing around the British Islands and returning via Norway or by a dash up the Channel. The Ger-

Continued on Page 18, Column 7

N. E. Fuel Oil Restrictions And Gasless Sundays Forecast

New England oil men said today that as a result of a serious oil shortage brought on by tanker sinkings, they expect the Government soon to recommend gasless Sundays, daily dusk to dawn curfews, nation-wide 40-mile-an-hour speed limits, and drastic fuel oil restriction.

At a meeting between Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold Ickes and industry representatives, agreement was reached on industry recommendations to this effect, Clyde G. Morrill, Executive Director of the Independent Oil Men's Association of New England, said today.

Mr. Ickes said in Washington before a House Committee that immediate 15 per cent reduction of gas and oil consumption is necessary.

In accord with the Ickes statement, the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety urged State householders to begin immediately a fuel oil conservation program.

Meeting in special emergency session, the Massachusetts Committee agreed that civilians who continue to use oil at the same rate will be "endangering the national defense effort."

J. C. Richdale, Director of the Fuel Oil Division, said after the early afternoon conference that he would "rather have Hitler drop a few bombs on us than run out of oil for just one week."

For East Coast

The restrictions on distribution of fuel oil shortly to be announced by Mr. Ickes' office will apply to the East Coast and perhaps to other sections of the country, Mr. Morrill said he was informed.

They are as follows, according to the Association secretary:

1. Householders will be allowed to purchase fuel oil only when their tanks fall below 20 per cent of capacity. Then they may fill them only 75 per cent full.
2. Non-domestic users—e. g., industrial concerns—may purchase new supplies when their stocks fall below those normally necessary for a two-week period.

In the category of home owners are included hotels and apartment houses, Mr. Morrill said Co-Ordinator Ickes had decided.

Mr. Morrill said he was advised the Government would reintroduce the 7 p. m. to 7 a. m. gasoline station curfew in the form of a recommendation.

He said the War Production Board was planning an appeal to the entire nation to conserve fuel oil as a sacrifice on behalf of the war effort.

A 40-mile-an-hour speed limit will be recommended by the same body, to apply throughout the country, Mr. Morrill said he had been informed.

Gasoline stations would be closed from 7 p. m. Saturday to 7 a. m. Monday under the new scheme, he added.

Maximum economy on use of gasoline will ease the situation in fuel oil by allowing transport units formerly engaged in carrying gas to be safely transferred to the heating fluid, he pointed out.

How Do Japanese Treat U. S. Captives?

By Randall Gould

Former Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Americans aren't pulling rickshas in the streets of Shanghai today. They aren't starving in Japan. They have suffered no atrocities in Manila. But—throughout the areas of Japanese possession or occupation they are hard up for essential supplies, they are having a thin time in all respects, and they are being blocked from sending out news to anxious folk waiting largely without word in the homeland.

It is a full-time job today to piece together, at long range any sort of comprehensive picture of the fate of captives within the far-flung Japanese net. But after a fashion the thing can be done. And here are a few facts gathered from official sources in Washington, the Red Cross, and private advices through various channels to business and missionary organizations' head offices.

[Five American prisoners were recently permitted by the Japanese to radiocast from Guam. Their messages to their families declared that they were in good health and living under adequate conditions. The circumstances of the broadcast were such that the information could not be considered definitive. But their stories appear to be substantiated by such private advices as have seeped through to this country.]

First an idea may be given as to the difficulties in the way of gathering information—difficulties which may in large part be attributed to Japanese unwillingness to co-operate.

For a while, many believed that Tokyo would be so anxious to get word of Japanese in America, and so anxious correspondingly to send financial aid to them, that Americans would have a good bargaining point in going after similar treatment for their own nationals. Unfortunately the Japanese have shown next to no interest in any of their people in America—possibly because they feel sure no harsh treatment will be accorded, an assurance not shared conversely by Americans with loved ones in Japanese hands. Within the past few days the National Red Cross in Washington has had a telegraphic request from the Japanese Red Cross for information about 30 employees of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, scattered about the United States, and this was so nearly the first sign of interest that it was hailed as a much-hoped-for handle to grasp in efforts discouraging thus far.

The State Department's Special Division, set up in 1939 to deal with problems of the occupied or

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Reports of Atrocities Taken With Reserve

By the Associated Press

Ottawa, Feb. 17

Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King told the Canadian Parliament yesterday that reports of atrocities inflicted on Canadian soldiers taken prisoner by the Japanese at Hong Kong should be regarded as rumors. The British Government, he said, has some information about the prisoners, but wishes to verify it before publication.

Governor Saltonstall Names Newton Man as the Successor to Judge Sheehan

Boston Light Bids Farewell To Last of Historic Keepers

By Leon V. Stone

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When a commemoration tablet listing the names of the 25 keepers of historic Boston Light—oldest lighthouse in America—is quietly put into place at the Light within a few days, it will be done without ceremony, witnesses or recognition of the historic significance of the event.

But to countless numbers of pilots, skippers and mariners in general, the event writes finis to the personal touch that has characterized the light for 225 years, which is more than a half century longer than the existence of the United States.

Close Link to Boston

For the famous Government Service which kept the lights burning for Uncle Sam in numberless guides to navigation for more than 150 years has been merged with the Coast Guard, and with the retirement last December of Maurice A. Babcock, twenty-fifth and last keeper of Boston Light, there is no longer an active keeper. The Light is now controlled by the officer in charge of the Coast Guard station at Hull.

Rich in a heritage of antiquity, history and romance, Boston Light is closely linked with the development of Boston. For as early as 1681—more than 260 years ago—the first light was provided by the town of Hull on the approximate site of the present structure.

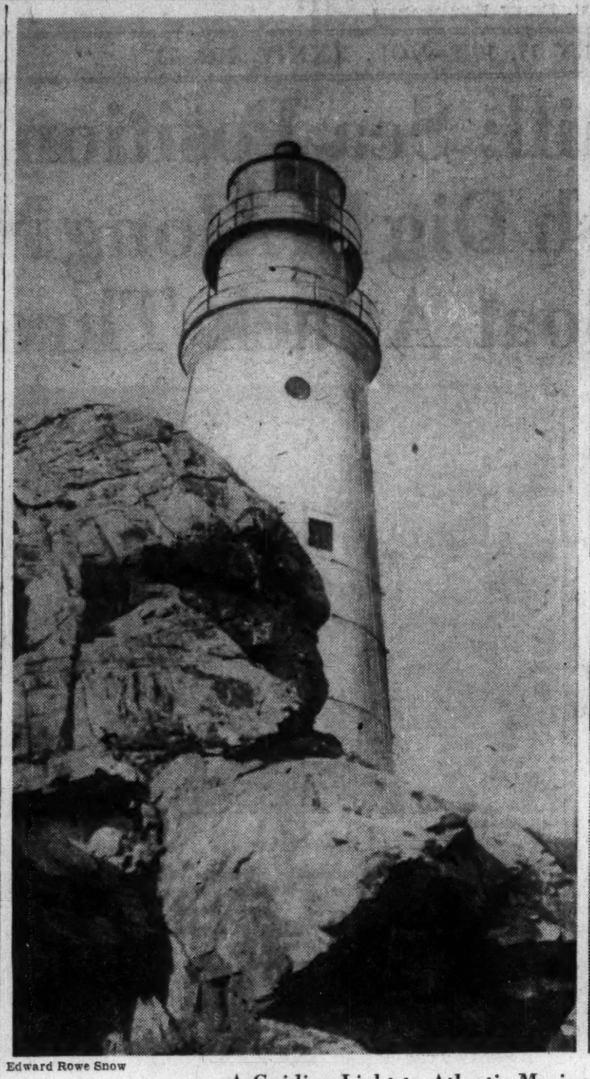
Boston Light was finally authorized by early Colonists—under British rule—in 1715, and in those days it appears to have been popular to provide ways and means of paying for things authorized. So the Boston Light Bill was passed, which assessed those who benefited by the light one penny a ton for their ships every time they entered or left port. This was the start of the "tonnage tax" which is still effective today, the proceeds of which help defray expenses of lightships, lighthouses and other aids to navigation.

Loss Inspired Franklin

The first light was completed in 1716. George Worthylake was selected to be the first keeper, and his services were considered to be worth about one English pound sterling a week. Fortunately for him, however, he was a Boston harbor pilot, and his income was augmented by guiding ships in and out of port. He was also a master mariner, and a sheep herder. During a severe storm that kept him at the light, his 59 sheep perished and history shows that he petitioned the local court for reimbursement.

Two years after the light was established, the keeper and his family were lost while attempting to come up to Boston. Benjamin Franklin, then 12 years old, wrote a poem about the event, which he sold on the streets of Boston. It was called The Lighthouse Tragedy.

In 1719 when John Hayes was the keeper, the court was asked to authorize sending a "great gun" to the light, to "answer ships in a fog." A cannon was sent down, and it thereby became the first "fog-horn" in the United States. The gun, on its wooden carriage, with wooden wheels, is still there, in practically the same position as it was when originally set. A short distance away is the great Duvall trumpet horn in the fog signal building, operated by compressed air by the mere throwing in of an electric switch.



Edward Rowe Snow

A Guiding Light to Atlantic Mariners Winks Farewell to Its Keepers

Left: Rock-bound Boston Light, rich in a heritage of antiquity, history, and romance. Upper right: Commemoration tablet, listing the 25 keepers of the famous light, will be placed in the lighthouse this week. Lower right: Mrs. Alice Rowe Snow, Winthrop, and George Lewis Reece, Park Drive, Boston, dressed to impersonate the first keeper of the light and his wife in a recent historical pageant.

Spalding Gets Court Vacancy

George V. Spalding of Newton, former Assistant United States Attorney, was appointed today a Superior Court Judge by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall. Mr. Spalding will succeed the late Judge Joseph A. Sheehan of Boston. Under the rule, the Council will act on confirmation next week.

The judicial appointee has been a practicing lawyer in Boston for a number of years, and since August has been a member of the Massachusetts Judicial Council.

Mr. Spalding, who lives in Newton Highlands, was born in Newton in 1897. He graduated from Harvard University in 1920 after serving in the first World War as a second lieutenant of infantry. In 1923 he received his LL B from Harvard Law School.

From 1926 to 1929, Mr. Spalding served as Assistant United States Attorney. He is Chairman of the Newton License Board and is a legal adviser to the Newton Draft Board.

This judicial appointment pays $12,000 a year for life.

Among other appointments made by the Governor today was that of Alexander H. Bright of Cambridge, broker, pilot and ski champion, as member of the Massachusetts Aeronautics Commission. He succeeded Robert Love of Boston, who resigned to enter active service with the Army.

Woodward Boy Gets Life Term

By a 5-to-4 vote, the Executive Council today approved commutation of the capital punishment sentence of Raymond L. Woodward, 16-year-old Reading, Mass., boy who pleaded guilty to the first-degree murder of Constance Shipp of Reading.

This means that Woodward will serve a life term in State Prison instead of being electrocuted the week of Feb. 22, as previously ordered by the Court.

The Council vote came a month after Gov. Leverett Saltonstall submitted his recommendation that the sentence be commuted to life imprisonment. The Governor, in his recommendation, had stated that every safeguard should be taken to prevent the youth ever being pardoned by any future Governor because of the nature of the boy's crime.

Those favoring the commutation were: Councilors Joseph P. Clark, Jr., (D) of Fall River; Frank A. Brooks (R), of Concord; Edmund Burke (D), of Worcester; Raymond L. Wilkins (R), of Winchester; and Lieut-Gov. Horace T. Cahill.

Opposed were: Councillors Clayton L. Havey (R), of Boston; John M. Cunningham (D), of Boston; James A. Donovan (D), of Lawrence; and Daniel M. Walsh, Jr. (D), of Springfield.

LOW RAIL FARES

FLORIDA
AND THE SOUTH
IN AIR-CONDITIONED RECLINING-SEAT COACHES AND PULLMAN CARS

FARES FROM NEW YORK	ROUND TRIP* IN COACHES	ROUND TRIP*† IN PULLMANS
CAMDEN, S. C.	$22.70	$36.45
CLEARWATER	40.45	65.05
FT. LAUDERDALE	43.65	70.45
HOLLYWOOD	43.90	70.80
JACKSONVILLE	33.50	53.50
MIAMI	44.40	71.65
OCALA	36.60	58.60
PINEHURST	—	31.90
SARASOTA	41.00	65.90
SAVANNAH	27.95	45.05
SEBRING	40.30	65.00
SOUTHERN PINES	19.75	31.40
ST. PETERSBURG	40.90	65.90
TAMPA	39.80	64.00
THALMANN (Sea Island)	29.80	49.50
WEST LAKE WALES	39.55	63.60
W. PALM BEACH	42.40	68.35
WINTER HAVEN	39.25	63.10

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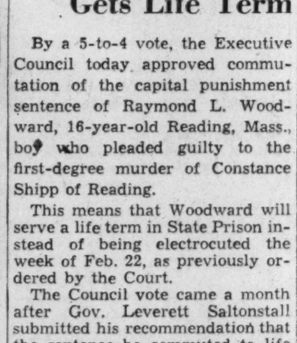

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U. S. Coasts 'Defenseless,' Walsh States

War Activities in New England

Coastlines "9Almost Defenseless" —The Senate Naval Committee at Washington heard Senator David I. Walsh, Chairman, declare today that the coasts of the United States are "almost defenseless" and that as a result the day may come when it will be necessary to bring the Navy home to protect them.

The Massachusetts Senator made the assertion during debate on the $100,000,000 Civilian Defense appropraition after Senator Hiram Johnson (R) of California, had said that there was "no adequate defense of the Pacific coast."

Referring to a recent newspaper story which presented "a dramatic exposé of the complete lack of defense of the City of Boston and the State of Massachusetts," Senator Walsh said: "I regret to say that their plight is no different than that of any coastal city. Lack of defense, he he said, prevailed on the East coast and in the Gulf, as well as on the West coast."

Another Sub Launched — At Groton, Conn., the Electric Boat Company launched another submarine for the Navy, the 1,526-ton Albacore. The new sub, whose keel was laid April 21, 1941, was the twenty-eighth ship launched from the Company's yard since the Cuttlefish made her bow in 1933. The 308-foot long craft was sponsored by Mrs. Elwin F. Cutts, whose husband, a Navy captain, is commander of the submarine base at Groton. The launching was brief, but company workmen took a few moments off from their tasks and stood at attention as the Albacore slid down the ways.

Dual Tax Program Proposed for R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 17 (AP) —A Special Tax Commission submitted to Gov. J. Howard McGrath here today a dual program proposing State assumption of most of the cost of public assistance in Rhode Island. The plan calls for raising $2,732,250 in new taxes to cover the resultant increased financial burden.

Councilor Volunteers

Theodore A. Lyons, Boston City Councilor from Roslindale, has enlisted as an apprentice seaman at the Boston office of the Navy. Mr. Lyons is the first City Councilor to volunteer for service with the naval forces. He is serving his fifth year in the Council. City Councilor James J. Goode from Hyde Park, a member of the United States Army Reserve, is now in the Army as a lieutenant.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

More and Faster Production Vital, Knudsen Tells Boston

More of everything—and faster—that's the immediate production need if the United States is to wage successful "wholesale" war, according to Lieut. Gen. William S. Knudsen, Director of Production for the War Production Board, in Boston today.

Wearing his uniform, with the three stars of a Lieutenant General on his shoulders, the recently-commissioned production chief arrived to begin an inspection tour of vital defense plants which will keep him in New England until Sunday.

Production of essential war materials is on the up-grade but is not moving fast enough to meet military demands, General Knudsen told a press conference at the office of the Boston Ordnance District.

"We're behind in everything until we can produce more than we can use," the General said.

Reluctant to talk about actual production figures, which come under the head of military secrecy, General Knudsen did, however, express confidence that the President's production program for 1942 would be met.

"More plants are coming into production every day," he said. "Tools started in 1941 are coming into use in 1942."

Some indication of the increased tempo of production in the Boston Ordnance District, which reflects the general pickup throughout the country, was inserted by Col. James S. Crawford, Chief of the District, who said that more orders were placed in January than during the entire previous year.

Emphasizing the need for speed, General Knudsen asserted: "We've got to have more people working, more tools being made, more machines turning."

Women, the General said, are playing a very important part in production. He cited the use of women and girls on small assembly work in California airplane plants. "Their nimble fingers make them almost better than men for this type of work," he added.

"With American boys being killed every day, the men and women in the shops are more anxious than ever to do their bit," General Knudsen said. "They want to be sure that the boy at the front has something to fight with."

Asked if he thought the United States might lose the war, the usually mild-mannered production expert exploded with a vehement, "No."

"We know that in America we can produce twice as much as any other country when we get going," the General declared. "Our immediate need is to get together, to have our minds moving in one direction. We've got to win this war."

New Haven Assets At $456,291,497

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (AP)—The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co. disclosed today at an Interstate Commerce Commission hearing on a reorganization plan that its total assets were $456,291,497 on Dec. 31, last.

This sum was much greater than the $365,000,000 required by the I. C. C. in its reorganization plan disapproved by Federal District Court of Connecticut in 1941.

More than 100 persons attended the hearing at the St. George Hotel in Brooklyn. The hearing was requested by John L. Hall of Boston, counsel for the railroad, by the New Haven Insurance Group Executive Committee, and by the Mutual Savings Banks Group Committee on New Haven Railroad Bonds.

Land Seizure For Shipyard Site Approved

Seizure of 123 acres of land in Hingham, Mass., for a new $5,000,000 shipyard employing 20,000 men was approved today by Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., of the Federal District Court of Massachusetts.

Application for condemnation of the property, expected to be the site of a shipyard almost as large as the nearby Bethlehem plant at Fore River, was made by United States Attorney Edmund J. Brandon and his assistant Robert H. Gallagher.

The Federal officials, on behalf of the Government, deposited $174,172.08 with the Clerk of the Federal District Court as payment for the property.

Construction of a new yard will begin within 48 hours, Federal officials said. Chief output of the shipyard will be escort vessels, that is, corvets, and junior destroyers. The first keel is scheduled for July 1.

Situated on the Weymouth back river, approximately four-and-a-half miles from the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company plant, the new shipyard will be operated by the new Bethlehem-Hingham Shipyard Company. Capt. Harold T. Smith will be the officer in charge at the yard.

Cost of the new yard is expected to fall on the Federal Government, which is slated to turn it over when completed to the new shipyard company. The property seized by the Federal Government today was divided into 14 parcels with few houses within the boundaries of the acreage.

Knudsen Urges Speed to Win War

By a Staff Photographer

Army Production Chief Visits Boston

Lieut. Gen. William S. Knudsen, Director of Production on the War Production Board, was in Boston today to begin an inspection tour of New England defense plants. Above, left to right: Col. Alfred B. Quinton, Jr., Assistant Director of Production, Office of Undersecretary of War; General Knudsen, and Col. James S. Crawford, Chief of the Boston Ordnance District.

Boston Ready to Dim Lights In Official Blackout Test

Continued from Page 1

pull over to the curb quickly and stop, so are pedestrians barred from moving around during the blackout.

Simultaneously, 12 miles out of Boston, the Town of Lexington will undergo its first blackout. First test of the system devised by the local Committee on Public Safety—credited with being the first organized civilian-defense unit in the country—Lexington's blackout will not halt local traffic.

Street lights will be out throughout the Town, but traffic lights will continue to operate and motor vehicles will be allowed to proceed with headlights on, Allen W. Rucker, General Chairman of the Committee, announced. All lights in homes and business establishments must be extinguished, he said.

Sounding of the Lexington general public alarm will take place at 10 o'clock with 10 blasts, five times, or a total of 50, on the local fire whistle. A half hour earlier, all town services, including the auxiliary police, firemen, and air-raid wardens will be called to their stations by 10 blasts, four times, or a total of 40.

A number of "incidents" simulating actual air-raid conditions have been prepared by Lexington Committee to test the efficiency of the services. While no bombs will be dropped, such conditions will be presumed to prevail.

Special Stickers

In Boston, the only cars allowed to move during the blackout will be those equipped with special stickers, such as ambulances, doctors' and nurses' cars, and police and postal service cars.

Persons are warned to stay off the streets.

Not only will violators of blackout orders be prosecuted in court, they also will find their names given full publicity, warned John J. Walsh, Executive Director of the Boston Committee on Public Safety.

Police will be particularly vigilant because of reports that gangs in a section of Boston are planning to stone windows of shops owned by certain merchants.

In Boston, public and parochial school pupils are being admonished sternly not to tamper with emergency wire pulls by which wardens will turn out the 8,000 gas lights in outlying Boston districts. Juvenile vandals are believed responsible for destruction of more than 200 wire pulls, necessitating speedy replacement so the blackout will not be ruined.

La Guardia Expected

Officials watching the Boston test will be split into two groups. Public Safety leaders, several members of the Boston City Council, and newspapermen will view the blackout from planes.

Others, including Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, will observe the test from the fifteenth floor of the Suffolk County Courthouse, considered the best land-based vantage point in Boston.

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York is expected to join the Courthouse watchers. On the Mayor's desk, awaiting his signature, is a contract for 3,000 sirens to spread air-raid alarms in New York. Before approving the contract the Mayor wants to hear how well 15 sirens do the job in Boston.

Also in the Courthouse party will be mayors from various Massachusetts cities, accompanied by local public safety officials, and other guests.

James M. Landis, National Director of Civilian Defense, also is expected to observe the test, although he may do so unannounced, Baltimore, Md., and Providence, R. I., officials will be present.

Throughout the Boston blackout lights of less than 30 defense production plants will continue ablaze. Only these, radio beacon, and airport ground lights will be legal during the 20-minute period. All other lights, from gigantic commercial signs to the smallest home lights, must be turned off or blackened out so no light will show outside.

Streetcars to Stop

As far as streetcar and bus passengers are concerned, they will be immobile during the test. The Boston Elevated Railway announced that surface cars and busses will stop and extinguish lights. Outside of Boston, cars and busses heading in on Boston-bound lines will stop with lights on. Rapid transit trains and subway cars will stop at the first station with lights on.

As a final word, Mr. Walsh said: "I anticipate a good demonstration. Naturally, there will be some weaknesses exposed. That is why we are conducting it now. We want to locate them.

"I hope that residents of outlying districts will not swarm in on Boston to participate in a field day or to regard it as a spectacle. That is not the idea. It is designed to be an experiment under conditions as nearly normal as we can have them. Those anticipating entertainment will be disappointed because they will be herded into buildings and doorways for the duration.

"I am optimistic about the reactions of the public. I predict we will encounter complete co-operation. I expect to see complete observance of the regulations, with failure to comply only through carelessness."

Last-Minute Musts For Blackout Tests

Chief facts on tonight's blackouts:

Boston's test lasts from 10 to 10:20 p. m. Lexington's from 10 to 10:30 p. m.

In Boston, during that time, all lights, except those of specifically exempted defense plants, radio beacons and airport ground lights, must be turned off or effectively blacked out.

Pedestrians must stay off the streets.

Automobiles must be driven to the curb and lights extinguished.

Outsiders must not come into Boston to see the blackout.

Householders are not to use the telephone, except in emergency.

The same general rules apply in Lexington, except that there automobiles may continue to operate with lights on.

Port of Boston Not to Experience Total Blackout

Boston's port will be only partially blacked out tonight during the test under auspices of the Boston Safety Committee.

Flood lights on many of the piers, installed as a precaution against sabotage will be extinguished; lights on ships tied up at piers and not engaged in handling defense materials will be covered, or put out; loading and discharging of other vessels than those which are loading defense materials will be halted; Capt. Lawrence H. Dunn, Harbor Master will have all 32 members of the harbor police force on duty, augmented by 65 members of the auxiliary police force and constant patrol will be maintained by the five police boats along the entire waterfront during the test.

Plants engaged in defense work along the waterfront will be lighted as usual, and the red aviation beacon near the top of the Custom House tower will send out its customary signal. Important lighthouses in the harbor and vicinity will continue to function. About half of the lighted buoys have been already extinguished as a war measure.

Ships moving during the test will dim but not extinguish running lights.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Community forum sponsored by the Work Projects Administration recreation division will have as its guest speaker, Horace W. Nelson, supervisor of dependent relief in the City of Boston welfare department. "Public Relief in Boston," will be the subject of Mr. Nelson's talk. The evening's program will also include movies. At the North End Health Unit, 41 North Margin Street, at 7 p. m.

"Ice Follies of 1942," combining beauty, comedy, fantasy, and precision features continues its run at the Boston Garden. The same galaxy of international skating stars that have studded this favorite ice show in past years are still performing in the Follies cast. Begins at 8:30 p. m.

Wednesday

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts, "Italian Paintings" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion by Mrs. Sayward of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

"The Two Canalettos" will be the title of a free lecture by William G. Constable, Curator of Paintings at the Museum of Fine Arts. Mr. Constable is known throughout the world for his writings and lectures on Venetian painters. At the Museum, 3 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 11
Radio Timetable: Page 4

How You Will Get Blackout Signals

How the 10 p. m. blackout alarm will be sounded throughout Boston tonight is described in a statement released by the Boston Committee on Public Safety.

Short, double-noted blasts, beginning sharp at 10 o'clock, will be heard for five minutes, followed by three minutes of silence; then two minutes of sound; three more of silence; two more of sound; three of silence; one of sound, and silence during the last of the 20 minutes. At 10:20 o'clock, the continuous single tone, denoting the all clear will be heard for five minutes."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR | COLDER | SNOW | WARMER
TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Showers this afternoon and early tonight, changing to snow flurries and becoming colder late tonight. Moderate winds this afternoon becoming stronger tonight.

Massachusetts: Showers changing to snow flurries and becoming colder in the east. Light snow and becoming much colder in the Berkshires tonight.

Vermont: Light snow and becoming much colder tonight.

New Hampshire: Rain changing to snow. Colder tonight.

Southwestern Maine and Connecticut and Rhode Island: Light showers changing to snow flurries and becoming colder tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: Storm warnings have been issued.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 1:35 p. m.; height, 10.5 feet. Wednesday, 2:02 a. m.; height, 9.9 feet. Light all vehicles by 6:48 p. m.

Law Is Sought to Make Defense Strikes 'Treason'

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 17 (AP)—A resolution was introduced in the Michigan House of Representatives yesterday demanding the enactment of legislation which would declare strikes in war industries acts of treason.

A concurrent resolution asked the Governor to consider plans for the incorporation of labor unions.

Representative Charles R. Feenstra, Grand Rapids Republican, who introduced the resolutions, declared that "strikes, sabotage, and work stoppages of any kind in defense industry . . . gave aid and comfort to our enemies, which is the essence of treason."

"One strike in a defense industry," he said, "may do as much damage as was done by the Japanese at Pearl Harbor."

Welders Return With Pledge Of No More Strikes

TACOMA, Wash., Feb. 17 (AP)—Tacoma's idle shipyard welders, in rebellion against paying union dues to the American Federation of Labor, sounded the back-to-work signal today for the duration.

After a meeting last night of the welders, who twice last week were bruised and battered by their erstwhile co-workers as they attempted to picket the shipyard entrance, Charles L. Brinkerhoff, their spokesman, declared:

"The walkout is absolutely over. The boys have swallowed their pride and, as far as we're concerned, there won't be any more work stoppages as long as their country is at war."

The welders long have sought an autonomous union. The American Federation of Labor internationals have consistently rejected the demand, insisting that the welders remain in good standing in A. F. of L. unions to work in plants where the latter have closed shop employment contracts. Shipyards of the Puget Sound region are under contract with the A. F. of L. metal trade department to employ only men in good standing with unions.

The Seattle-Tacoma shipyards walkout of nearly 1,150 welders was called three weeks ago after the company discharged more than a score of welders because the Boilermakers' Union listed them as delinquent in their dues.

From the peak of the walkout, Mr. Brinkerhoff estimated that the number off the job had dropped to below 800. Company and A. F. of L. union officials reported many new welders were being added continually to the pay roll.

Five-Month Strike

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17 (AP)—San Francisco supervisers asked the National War Labor Board to settle strike issues which have kept American Federation of Labor pickets in front of 18 of the city's downtown hotels for more than five months.

Several major hotels are among those picketed. The unions have asked wage increases of approximately 10 per cent, and also split with employers over proposed arbitration of closed shop demands.

Strike Settled

DETROIT, Feb. 17 (AP)—Striking employees of the Detroit Nut Company, heeding the urging of a United Automobile Workers official, decided today to end their two-day strike and leave their dispute for future settlement negotiations. The Union is affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Although the company employs only about 60 workers, some gigantic defense industries were said to be dependent on it for parts.

Richard T. Leonard, U.A.W.-C.I.O. regional director, urged the strikers to end their walkout. They stopped work Sunday afternoon in an attempt to enforce demands for recognition of the union.

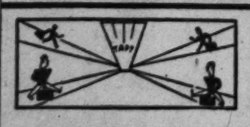
Edward M. Owen, State Labor Conciliator, said the strikers were willing to resume work at once but that company officials informed him a reopening might be delayed until tomorrow morning to protect non-strikers who are inside the factory.

Hamilton's Butler Arrested as Alien

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17 (AP)—The butler in the home of John D. M. Hamilton, former Republican National Chairman, has been arrested as an enemy alien, the Federal Bureau of Investigation disclosed yesterday.

Mr. Hamilton said he furnished information which led to seizure of the man, who gave his name as Arthur Kalb. His wife, an American citizen who acted as cook in the Hamilton household, was not detained.

DESTINATION



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TIMES SQUARE AT RADIO CITY

SING & SING MANAGEMENT

Strikers Warned Of Retribution After the War

ROANOKE, Va., Feb. 17 (AP)—Representative Dave E. Satterfield, Jr., (D), of Virginia, in an address before the Virginia Association of Retail Clothiers and Furnishers Convention yesterday asserted that strikers in defense industries will need "real protection" when men now in the armed services return home after the war is over.

"When this war is over and 8,000,000 men come home . . . may God help these people who today hold up the work in airplane factories while MacArthur and his men beg for planes . . . They will need a very real protection, and I mean just that when these boys come home," Mr. Satterfield declared.

He said that 70,000 man hours were lost last week in a Ford plant devoted exclusively to the production of machine tools for four-engined bombers when "10,000 workers affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations struck "because they were mad for the reason that the factory would not fire CIO members they didn't like.

"No question of wages or union recognition were involved and these men laid down at a time when the destiny of their country hangs in the balance," the Congressman said, adding: "They did this even though they were bound by a no-strike agreement."

'Shameful Strikes'

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 17 (AP)—Representative Dewey Short (R.) of Missouri charged the Administration yesterday with lulling the nation into a state of "smugness and complacency" by failure to tell the truth about allied military reverses.

Speaking before a Republican gathering, the Congressman declared that the public "still is ignorant of the facts of Pearl Harbor" and added:

"Before this war is settled, we are going to eat a lot of 'bitter bread.' We are in for more reverses and we've got to settle down to the serious task of producing more tanks, planes, ships and guns in a hurry or we'll find ourselves being attacked on our own shores.

"This is an all-out-war—one that will be won only by cohesion and co-operation of every factory worker, miner, farmer and person back home, and those who strike or shirk their duty fail to keep faith with our fighting forces."

He characterized as "shameful and wicked" labor strikes and "governmental inefficiency."

"When strikes stop defense work, it not only is shameful, but wicked, and must be stopped," Mr. Short asserted. "The boys at Pearl Harbor and Bataan are not getting time and a half overtime."

'Secret' Strike

FREEPORT, N. Y., Feb. 17 (AP)—A strike yesterday delayed work on $1,000,000 worth of navy propellers at the Columbian Bronze Corp. Neither the American Federation of Labor machinists polishers organizing committee nor the company would comment on the cause of the dispute.

Britain Discards Navicert System On U. S. Exports

LONDON, Feb. 17 (AP)—The British Navy no longer requires navicerts for cargoes leaving the United States, an official spokesman said today.

"The necessary control," the spokesman said, "will be secured through the United States export licensing system. . . . This new arrangement will serve the same purpose as the navicert system, namely to prevent cargoes from reaching undesirable or suspect consignees and keep imports of neutral countries in the navicert area within permitted quotas."

The spokesman said the United States was sending additional representatives to London to assist Ambassador John C. Winant in dealing with economic warfare matters.

He said the British Government welcomed "this new development in collaboration of our two Governments which now covers the whole field of economic warfare" and that the Government was considering plans to improve the "navicert system as regards South American republics."

Manufacturers Agree To Limit Hosiery Shades

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP)—Hosiery makers who used to compete for feminine favor with a wide array of hosiery shades have given "an encouraging response" to the Government's request for color simplification, the War Production Board reported yesterday.

One company indicated it would cut its range from 75 to four shades, the Board reported, and four colors "seemed to be the total preferred by a large portion of the companies reporting."

Dealt With U-Boat the American Way

Wide World

Crew of Plane Which Bombed German Submarine

Members of a United States Army bomber crew, credited with the probable destruction of an Axis submarine off the Atlantic coast, who were awarded letters of commendation last night in New York City. Left to right: Second Lieut. Louis M. Abernathy, Second Lieut. Arthur J. Kush, Second Lieut. Thomas C. Day, Sergeant Joseph R. Takar, Corporal John J. Duffy, and Private Donald J. Rahrer.

Bomber Crew Tells of Attack on U-Boat

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (AP)—A United States patrol bomber, screened by a driving rainstorm, pounced on an unwary enemy submarine and so accurately bombed it that its loss was considered most probable, it was announced by the Army Air Force.

Corporal John J. Duffy of Philadelphia, engineer member of the twin-engined aircraft's crew, said the submarine "evidently didn't expect anybody out on such a bad day and was trying to make speed on the surface."

Letters of commendation awarded the plane's crew of six at Governors Island signed by Brig. Gen. Arnold N. Krogstad, First Air Force Commander, said the bomber sighted a lifeboat with survivors of the S. S. China Arrow on an unspecified date and, apparently later, sighted a submarine awash and attacked it. The awards were presented by Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, commanding the First Army.

(The Navy announced Feb. 8 that the 8,403-ton China Arrow was torpedoed and sunk Feb. 5 off the Delaware coast. All 37 of its crew members were picked up by a Coast Guard boat directed by the Army plane.)

No Time to Sight

Private Donald J. Rahrer of Indiana, Pa., bombardier, told this story:

"I didn't have much time to sight. . . . The Lieutenant ordered me to open the bomb bay and to arm the bombs.

"Then about 200 feet in front of the sub I let her have it. I salvoed all our bombs and prayed to God. It all happened so fast I could barely think."

Second Lieut. Louis M. Abernathy, the pilot, of Arkansas City, Kan., said the sub was painted bluish-green instead of black as are United States Navy subs.

"The color was obviously intended as a camouflage for American waters," he said. "I issued the following orders: 'Open bomb bay; second, arm bombs; third, bombs away.'"

The letter, which praised the prompt action and skill of the crew, said:

"Four bombs were dropped from an elevation of 1,000 feet. The stern of the submarine was still above the surface when the bombs dropped. All the bombs fell in close proximity of the submarine. One bomb dropped was within effective range of the target. An oil patch about 50 feet in diameter appeared on the surface within a few seconds. Another oil slick showed up a little later about 300 yards ahead of the original oil patch.

Destruction "Almost Certain"

"The destruction of the enemy submarine appears most probable: very serious damage is almost certain."

Second Lieut. Arthur J. Kush, of Chicago, so-pilot, said his job was to keep the bomber steady.

"When survivors of the China Arrow were found, I wrote a note saying, 'Position noted, help on way,' put it in a thermos battle, tied it in a life vest and dropped the bottle when about 100 feet above water."

Second Lieut. Thomas C. Day of Blum, Texas, navigator, said, "It was tough working with cold fingers in such hot excitement. I had to recheck positions on the oil slick that we found, on the lifeboats and finally on the submarine."

The other member of the crew was Sergt. Joseph R. Tokar of Ellsworth, Pa., radioman.

7 Ships Torpedoed Off Aruba, U. S. Planes in Swift Counter

BALBOA, Panama Zone, Feb. 17 (AP)—United States bombers were believed today to have inflicted swift vengeance upon some of the German submarines reported to have sunk or torpedo-damaged seven tankers and left 59 sailors dead or missing in Venezuelan coastal waters.

Lieut.-Gen. Frank Andrews, chief of the United States Caribbean Defense Command, came under fire during the surprise shelling early yesterday of the huge Standard Oil Company refinery in Aruba, Netherlands West Indies, by a submarine which came to the surface less than a mile off the port.

The commander reported on his arrival last night from Aruba that American planes took to the air from both Aruba and Curaçao as soon as the attacks began and oil found on the waters later indicated some submarines had paid for the raids.

It was officially reported no damage was done to the refinery, but members of the party with General Andrews brought tales of shooting flames reaching mountainous proportion in Aruba Harbor; of cries from men doomed there, and of tracer shells screaming overhead as they watched the raid.

Seven Ships Listed

The reports that seven ships had suffered from the submarines were made in Maracaibo, Venezuela, by executives of the Lago Petroleum Corporation and survivors of the ships.

The reports gave this tally:

1. Monagas, 2,675-ton tanker owned by the Mene Grande Oil Company, Venezuela, torpedoed and last seen on fire 25 miles northwest of Las Piedras, Aruba Island. Five men missing from a crew of 31; 26 landed at Las Piedras.

2. Oranjestad, 2,396-ton Lago Shipping Company tanker sailing under British flag, torpedoed off Aruba.

3. Pedernales, 3,945 tons, also Lago Shipping Company, torpedoed off Aruba.

4. San Nicolas, 2,391 tons, also Lago Shipping Company, sailing under British flag, torpedoed twice and engine room blown up, 25 miles south Punta Macolla, Venezuela.

5. Tia Juana, 2,395 tons, Lago Shipping Company, under British flag, torpedoed three times forward and set on fire immediately, attacked between Aruba and Venezuela.

6. Rafaela, 3,177-ton Shell Company tanker, under Dutch flag, torpedoed off Aruba.

7. The Texaco tanker Arkansas, sailing without load, hit but not sunk.

The oil company executives said refineries in both Aruba and Curacao were shelled by submarines but no damage or fatalities ashore resulted.

In the last World War, German submarines sank 79 United States boats off the eastern United States seaboard between May and October of 1918 and even shelled without damage parts of the North Carolina coast. They appeared off Cape Cod and planted mines in shipping lanes, one of which damaged the battleship Minnesota.

22 Survivors Picked Up

Twenty-two survivors of the Tia Juana and the San Nicolas were picked up after seven hours on the water. Each ship had a crew of 26 men.

(What happened to the crews of the Oranjestad, Pedernales, Rafaela and the Texaco tanker was not stated.)

The first six ships listed carried about 25,000 barrels of oil each.

The Maracaibo oil executives said that a plane had warned 14 outgoing tankers to return to Maracaibo Lake, and oil shipments were held up indefinitely.

The Duch Command in Willemstad, on Curacao Island, in the initial announcement of the raids, issued a communiqué which said that an enemy submarine attacked Aruba and torpedoed three tankers there and shelled the refinery without causing damage to the plant worth mentioning.

The Dutch report that a tanker was torpedoed near Willemstad Harbor and was brought into port in damaged condition with one man slightly wounded. (This presumably was the Arkansas.)

General Andrews said the attack on the two tankers anchored outside Nicholas Bay awakened him about 1:30 a. m. yesterday.

"A few shells aimed at the refinery went over us," he said, in telling of the subsequent shelling at Aruba.

Unexploded Torpedo Found

The general said another tanker of American registry was attacked but not sunk in an attack at 3:15 a. m., and no one was hurt.

First reports said three officers and 12 crewmen were missing among the 25 aboard one of the first two tankers attacked which exploded and sank. Two persons were reported killed, 18 injured and seven missing from the other ship, which was wrecked.

An unexploded torpedo of German origin was found on the shore, the general added.

Capt. Robert Bruskin, one of the group accompanying General Andrews, said the first explosion knocked him out of bed.

"I looked out of the windows," he said. "Flames were shooting straight up and seemed mountainous. The ship just seemed to break apart.

"Flaming oil spread out over a wide area under a steady wind... We all dashed outside. I could hear cries out in the water.

"Several boats put out but the flames held them back.

"Some of the crewmen from the stricken vessel who jumped immediately after the attack managed to reach shore. Just then I noticed a second ship about 100 yards away also on fire. Then there came a stream of tracer bullets from the dark ocean. We figured there were 10 or 15 shots, apparently aimed at the refinery, probably 37 or 40 millimeter shells.

"Just as this excitement was subsiding—it was now about two hours later and flames on the water were still spreading—we heard another explosion up the shore and learned this (Monday) morning that an American tanker was torpedoed at her pier. A hole was blasted all the way through one bunker but it was empty and did not take fire."

Tracer Shells Overhead

The flames in the harbor were "like a raging forest fire right in your own front yard" to Herbert White, Associated Press photographer attached to the Caribbean Defense Command who was with General Andrews on the trip.

Mr. White began shooting pictures while the blaze flared high over the waterfront. He said he could see the decks of a ship were a mass of flames and then he noticed "what appeared to be red flares passing overhead."

Captain Bruskin told him the supposed flares were tracer shells, Mr. White said.

"I was still unable to believe those red flashes were shells but after daylight we found fragments and saw where one had made a 4-to-6-inch dent in a tank before ricocheting off instead of penetrating," the photographer added.

"Later we found a German torpedo lying on the shore. It was a big fellow, perhaps 18 feet long, with a sharp nose.

"I remember Captain Bruskin saying:

"'Well, here's your war!'"

Targets Mixed?

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, Feb. 17 (AP)—Puerto Ricans who heard German radiocasts beamed this way three weeks ago read yesterday about the submarine attack on Aruba and wondered if the Nazis hadn't got their objectives mixed.

Nazi broadcasters, addressing themselves to Puerto Ricans, said:

"Fellow countrymen and friends! We'll be there by Feb. 15."

At that time the incident was laughted off as a joke.

San Juan was cloaked in its usual nightly semi-blackout Feb. 15—when the Nazi U-boat showed up at Aruba, some 400 miles to the southwest.

House Debates New $32,070,901,900 War Bill

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP)—A precedent-shattering $32,070,901,900 appropriations bill for arms, lend-lease aid, and construction of merchant ships at the rate of two a day went to Congress today with the message that "never in all history has a nation been faced with the war costs of the magnitude that confronts us."

In itself almost equal to the nation's outlay for World War No 1, the colossal new omnibus measure would boost the total of defense program expenditures laid down thus far for the fiscal years of 1941, 1942 and 1943 to the staggering sum of $142,000,000,000. The Committee held out some hope the war would end before all the money was expended.

The Committee struck out both at strikes in defense production and profiteering on war contracts.

Describing the munitions program as a race against time the Committee said:

"Unquestionably, practices have crept in of a most reprehensible character, despite the care and diligence of those having over-all responsibility for the expenditure of funds."

The Evil of Strikes

Referring to "the welders' strike on the Pacific Coast," which was terminated today, it declared:

"These disputes wear us out fighting with each other while the production of war materials languishes and the chief beneficiary is the Axis enemy.

The bill would bring the total of war appropriations voted since Pearl Harbor to $606 for every man, woman and child in the United States. It would provide arms for an army of 3,600,000, including an air force of 1,000,000, by the end of this year.

"There will be a strain on manpower," said Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson. His testimony before the House Appropriations Committee along with that of Donald Nelson, War Production Chief, and Maj. Gen. R. C. Moore, Army Deputy Chief of Staff, accompanied the bill.

As sent up to Capitol Hill by the Bureau of the Budget, the new bill called for:

A. $22,888,901,900 for the War Department, including $13,252,200,000 designated for ordnance and $3,011,512,000 to expedite production. The Deficiency Appropriations Committee inserted a clause to prevent diversion of more than half of that amount to the allies in the form of lend-lease aid.

B. $3,852,000,000 for the Maritime Commission. Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, Commission Chairman, disclosed that the construction program contemplated 2,877 ships with a 30,834,421 total tonnage and a total expenditure of $6,704,464,056, including the funds in the pending bill. He said that the 1942 schedules called for 786 vessels.

C. $5,430,000,000 for lend-lease purposes, boosting the total appropriations for that form of aid to more than $17,000,000,000. Largest single item in the new allotment was listed as food—$1,300,000,000—and Secretary of Agriculture Wickard said the emphasis would be on "more concentrated products, such as meat, dairy products and dried eggs, and less on such products as cotton and corn."

Will Need Total Production

After disclosing the Army's 3,600,000 man objective for 1942, Mr. Moore told the Committee:

"We cannot foresee at this time how many troops we will need to carry the war to a conclusion. It will actually take our whole, or all-out, productive capacity, as we see it, to carry the war to a conclusion."

"All probable theaters of operation are reached by long sea routes, which are open to attack, and transportation losses may be large," he pointed out.

Mr. Patterson said:

"Practically all of the materials covered by these estimates can be produced this year with the exception of the ordnance items. A large part of the ordnance equipment can likewise be produced within that time limit and the remainder will be produced during the first half of 1943."

He expressed the belief that the plant expansion contemplated under the bill would be "sufficient to produce the munitions for the entire war program."

"Of course," Mr. Patterson added, "future changes in the type of warfare and the development of new weapons may necessitate the creation of some production capacity over and above that now contemplated. However, we do not now visualize another major facilities program on top of this one."

Defense Millionaires

In questioning army officials, committee members repeatedly referred to recent Congressional Committee charges that there was waste in the defense program, and that defense brokers had amassed "untold millions" on war contracts.

"For the past year and a half, we have done our best to cope with that problem," Mr. Patterson answered, "but the ingenuity of mankind is infinite."

The Committee stressed, too, the need for striking a balance between munitions and the men to use them. "Will there be sufficient manpower to make the program effective?" demanded Representative Louis Ludlow (D) of Indiana.

"There will be manpower," answered Mr. Moore, cautiously, "but it takes time to train manpower."

Mr. Moore had said that the speedup of industry by use of the 24-hour day and the seven-day week "produces not more than two and a quarter to two and one-half the amount of a single shift, and will cause an increased cost estimated generally to be about 10 per cent."

Japan Buys Spanish Film For Use in Philippines

MADRID, Feb. 17 (AP)—Japan plans to use Spanish propaganda in an effort to erase American influence in the Philippines. Dias Amado, a Spanish producer, said yesterday that the Japanese Legation here had bought and sent to Manila a copy of the Spanish propaganda movie "Raza" to show the Philippines that Japan admires the Spanish race.

Lease-Lend 'Aid Rendered' Far Below Sum Allocated

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP)—The House Appropriations Committee sent a report to Congress today showing that virtually all of the $12,985,000,000 in Lease-Lend appropriations had been allocated but that "aid rendered" totaled only $2,000,000,000 on Jan. 31.

Prepared by Lease-Lend officials and made public along with a recommendation for still another $5,430,000,000 appropriation, the summary did not give a detailed breakdown showing how the money actually had been spent.

However, it contained these statistics:

Allocations by categories:

Ordnance, $2,146,000,000; aircraft, $2,832,000,000; tanks and vehicles, $934,000,000; vessels, $1,572,000,000, miscellaneous military equipment, $454,000,000; production facilities, $1,007,000,000; agricultural and industrial commodities, $2,523,000,000; servicing and repair of ships, $297,000,000; services and expenses, $267,000,000; administrative expenses, $8,000,000.

Total Lease-Lend aid:

Defense articles transferred, $1,148,000,000; articles awaiting transfer or use, $313,000,000; articles in process of manufacture, $122,000,000; servicing and repair of ships, $113,000,000; production facilities in United States, $141,000,000; miscellaneous expenses, $3,000,000; rental and charter of ships, $161,000,000.

Quantities of nonmilitary goods transferred to Jan. 31:

Meat and fish products, 677,058,655 pounds; milk products, 523,364,224 pounds; egg products, 113,144,914 pounds; fruits and vegetables, 765,289,322 pounds; grain and cereal products, 910,952,952 pounds; sugar and related products, 7,616,400 pounds; cotton linters, 29,913,068 pounds; raw cotton, 473,345 bales; leaf tobacco, 131,768 hogsheads; petroleum products, 40,959,056 barrels; fertilizers, 471,940 tons; iron and steel, 1,501,466 tons; nonferrous metals, 73,209 tons. (The last three figures were as of Dec. 15, 1941.)

Sugar Funds

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP)—Congress received a report from Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard today that $60,000,000 from Lease-Lend funds had been set aside for purchase of sugar in the Caribbean area for Russia and the United Kingdom.

Fish from Iceland also are being purchased for transfer to the United Kingdom, Mr. Wickard said.

Dutch Metal Money Changed by Nazis To Pagan Design

LONDON, Feb. 17 (ONA) — Pagan symbols will supplant the portrait of Queen Wilhelmina on a new set of coins being minted for Holland by the Nazis, it was announced Feb. 12 by the German-controlled Dutch radio.

The broadcast asserted that the new coins would be dedicated to the principle that "money is no longer the symbol of labor." Hoarders of the old-style metal money were warned that it would soon no longer be legal tender.

It was announced that the new one-cent piece would be stamped with an encircled cross, said to be an ancient Frankish-Friesian symbol of the sun. The half-penny bears the imprint of a tulip on a solar disk, while the two-florin piece has three tulip heads on one stalk, supposed to be a lucky sign for farmers.

The quarter-florin carries a Viking sign which is the symbol of Germanic unity.

Great Shipbuilding Program Announced by House Group

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP)—A mighty shipbuilding program of two merchant ships a day this year and "the best and biggest tanker fleet in the world at the end of 1943" was announced today by the House Appropriations Committee.

The Committee made public testimony of Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the Maritime Commission, in approving a defense deficiency bill containing an appropriation of $1,502,000,000 and contract authority for $2,350,000,000 to help the Commission build up a fleet big enough to meet wartime commerce needs, and $734,420,000 to carry out its expanded lease-lend activities.

"The shipbuilding cup is full to the overflowing," Admiral Land told the Committee in outlining a program that contemplates construction of 2,877 major vessels at an aggregate estimated cost of $6,704,464,056, part of which already has been appropriated. This fleet, exclusive of tugs and smaller vessels, would have a displacement of 30,834,421 dead-weight tons.

Of the total, Admiral Land explained, 1,972 ships are in the liberty or "ugly duckling" class. These all-steel ships have a speed of about 11 knots under full draft, and a competitive life as a profit maker of only five years, but are designed for speedy construction.

"As competitive ships, I hold no brief for them," the Admiral testified. "They are not up to date with their reciprocating engines and their auxiliaries run by steam," but "the useful life of the ship is 20 years."

Three hundred and twelve "ugly ducklings" are scheduled for immediate construction and an additional 1,660 are in the long-range building program.

The rest of the program includes 598 standard cargo and passenger vessels, 261 tankers, six army and Navy transports, and 40 miscellaneous boats.

At the end of 1941, Admiral Land told the Committee, 134 ships in the program had been completed, while during the present calendar year "we hope to complete a grand total" of 786, of approximately 8,000,000 tons, including private and British construction. In January of this year, he said, construction awards were made for more than 700 ships.

Many foreign ships seized in American ports already have been put into service for the United States, Admiral Land said, but others in the seized class "ought to go into the junk pile."

Asked by Chairman Clarence Cannon (D.) of Missouri whether the Normandie could be salvaged, Admiral Land replied:

"I think so far as salvaging the Normandie is concerned, the answer is in the affirmative. She has to be moved."

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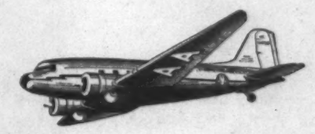

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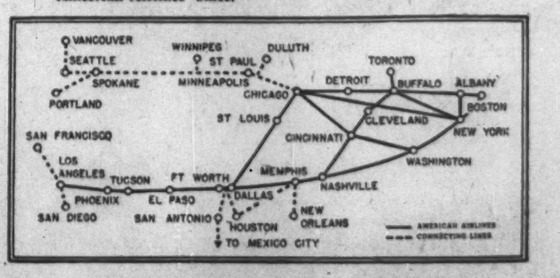

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ROUTE OF THE FLAGSHIPS

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Help Youth, Advice Given To Churches

The churches of America should use every possible opportunity through spiritual guidance and example, to help children practice the Ten Commandments, Dr. Eleanor Touroff Glueck asserted today in a talk on the prevention of increase of juvenile crime in wartime. She spoke at the luncheon meeting of the Professional Woman's Club at the Hotel Statler.

The churches "can aid in preventing a breakdown in morale among children by showing them how they can serve their state, their country, and their community through unselfish participation in the war effort, no matter how small each youngster's part may be," she said.

Dr. Glueck, wife of Sheldon Glueck of Harvard, and herself an eminent criminologist and specialist in juvenile delinquency problems said: "By and large, children need to feel that they have a stake in the total war effort and to realize that destructive activity militates against its successful termination."

"If," she said, "we can give them a real understanding of why the war is being fought and inspire them with the meaning of 'all for one and one for all,' we shall strengthen them to resist the temptations inherent in the times."

Increase Forecast

Dr. Glueck predicted an increase during the immediate future in the juvenile crime rate. England, she pointed out, experienced an increase in the number of children under 14 convicted of offenses during the first year of the war, the total exceeding by 41 per cent that of the previous year.

Part of the increase she attributed to the greater opportunities for the commission of crime during blackouts.

"However," she added, "no doubt a part may be charged to the general let-down in disciplinary practices and parental supervision necessitated by the evacuation of children to districts away from their accustomed haunts."

Remedies Proposed

Dr. Glueck also attributed part of the increase to the entry of parents into defense activities, to the tension and irritability which, she said, races across bomb threatened districts. Also, she blamed the separation of families, the absence of male wage earners from the home, either in service or in defense industries, and finally the absorption into industry and civilian defense of women who formerly were full-time mothers.

Turning to the subject of remedies Dr. Glueck said, "It is of the utmost importance to preserve the welfare services that have been built up in this country over the years. We must not countenance false economy which would curtail those activities which experience has shown are conducive to the wholesome development of youth."

"Total war," said Dr. Glueck, "will lay many additional burdens on welfare agencies. Fathers and brothers are going into the armed forces. The homes they leave must be maintained physically and spiritually. Families crowding into defense areas already present many new social problems. Hasty but well-co-ordinated organization of the life of such communities is essential."

And she warned that "unless some semblance of normal living is quickly established, anti-social activities among adults and certainly among children are bound to flourish."

Dr. Glueck referred to the task before the schools of the country. "Until now," she said, "too few school systems have considered it necessary to provide for early discovery and care of problem children, to provide visiting teacher service, or to promote the welfare of children by arranging individualized programs to suit the needs of those who do not fit into the usual school regime."

"Whatever nuclei already exist in the schools for the treatment of children with special behavior problems," Dr. Glueck said, "must now be developed further if the juvenile crime rate is to be kept to the minimum."

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A Happy Group

Girl residents at Welcome House, in Jamaica Plain, a home for girls between 14 and 16 years of age who have had difficulty in adjusting themselves to community life and are in need of protection and specialized training. Below is Mrs. Arthur E. Grannis, Chairman of Welcome House Committee, who was one of the head-table guests at today's Annual Luncheon of the Florence Crittenton League of Compassion, with which Welcome House is affiliated.

Dr. Case to Talk To Women's Group

Business and professional women, and members of evening auxiliaries, will meet tonight at 7:30 p. m. in the library of Emmanuel Church, 15 Newbury Street, under auspices of the Women's Division of the Massachusetts Church Service League. Dr. Adelaide T. Case, member of the faculty of the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, will speak on "The Church and the Professional Woman." The official blackout scheduled for tonight will not interfere with this arrangement.

"We shall end early so that everyone may be either at home or outside of the blackout area," says Miss Elise G. Dexter, President who will preside; "and if the reverse were true, it would still be valuable opportunity in training for emergencies with only 20 minutes to be filled while waiting."

College Opens New Course In Human Values

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PLAINFIELD, Vt.—A new sort of college course, that starts from scratch and ends up "no one knows where" is being tried out at Goddard College. Royce S. Pitkin, President, who "co-ordinates" the course, hasn't yet been able to describe it, other than that it seeks to explore matters that pertain to humanity. He introduced it as "An introduction to the investigation of certain aspects of modern society." The students who elected to pursue this will-o'-the-wisp have dubbed it "Life With Dr. Pitkin."

The classes are not taught by the President, but he serves as discussion leader as the students proceed. Whenever expert advice, instruction, or assistance is needed the class invites in a "guest artist." Depending on the subject at hand for study, the visiting instructor may be another member of the Goddard staff, may be a plumber from the village, a farm housewife, a government official—or anyone with specialized knowledge applicable to the moment. No schedule is available in advance, as no one knows at the beginning of the semester just what turn the study may take. Success, obviously, will depend on the guiding ability of the co-ordinator.

The visiting instructors are not engaged for a single class, but may remain in charge of progress for a week or two, and on occasion several experts may be present. The class, also, sometimes divides, and later each group reports separate findings.

Dr. Pitkin's early comments will interest educators: "It's the most difficult kind of teaching I've ever encountered, partly because of unpredictable turns, but most because the students set a terrific pace. Co-ordinating this class lends meaning to the remark, often heard among modern educators, that curricular divisions are merely a convenience. They certainly are, and an educator doesn't appreciate it until he conducts a class that does work in a dozen different fields at one and the same time."

This first semester of the course, naturally, is doing most of its work in the social aspects of a world at war, with emphasis on building for the peace. Also, membership in the course was limited to the college's most capable students.

Vermont Rapidly Takes Its Place in the Air

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 17—Hundreds of Vermont young men are working for their warges as the nation's demand for trained pilots grows, according to Raymond C. Thompson, State Aeronautics-Inspector-Examiner. More than 600 students and pilots are currently registered in Vermont, which up to five years ago was among the least air-minded States in the union.

Scores of pilots who have been trained in government courses in Vermont are already in military service, Mr. Thompson said. Of the approximately 500 now training, 5 per cent are still in college but upon the completion of their courses are anticipating action with Uncle Sam's air forces.

Three courses are being carried on, respectively, at Norwich and Vermont Universities and Middlebury College while those who have finished their flight training and show qualifications are continuing their flying under private instruction at schools at the Burlington and White River Junction Airports.

Many of the graduates of these schools have already become instructors for army schools or pilots of the ferry command, a semi-military organization that delivers airplanes to different parts of the world for the Army and Navy, Mr. Thompson explained.

Although an aero club was formed in Vermont as early as 1910 by former Governor James Hartness, a pioneer flying enthusiast, it was not until 1937 that Vermont took cognizance of aviation by establishing the office now held by Inspector Thompson

In 1937 there were only 95 students and pilots licensed in Vermont, flying about 40 airplanes from 12 fields classed as airports at that time. At present there are 11 recognized airports, with a dozen other landing strips scattered about the State.

Burlington, Inspector Thompson said, was one of the best airports in the northeast section of the country, and Vermont's finest, with the Montpelier-Barre Airport upon which approximately $500,000 is being spent currently by the Federal Government, rating second. The Civil Aeronautics Administration and the War Department anticipate construction of two additional fields, one in the Northern part of the State at Newport or Coventry, the other in the South, at Rutland. These fields when completed will rank with the Burlington and the Montpelier-Barre Airports in size and facilities, and will cost, it is expected, in the neighborhood of $700,000 each.

One of the startling incidents of the week in Vermont aviation was

The Week in Vermont

a charge made by Mayor John Burns, of Burlington, before the Board of Aldermen that "somebody in the city has so far successfully opposed the establishment of a $25,000,000 Army Air base at the Burlington Airport." Mayor Burns mentioned no names, but when quried as to who the person or persons are, replied, "I do not know, but I have an inkling." Both Harold Pugh, manager of the airport and members of the airport commission, said they had no knowledge of any such opposition.

Purchase of the local properties of the Green Mountain Power Company by the City of Burlington for $1,250,000 has been left to the decision of the voters at the annual meeting on March 3. The Aldermen are unanimous in their approval of the proposal as a good investment for the city and have indorsed in full the report of Dr. John Bauer, of New York City, employed by Burlington as a special consultant.

The purchase, if approved by the city's voters, will include both gas and electric properties, which will be consolidated with the Burlington Municipal Light & Power Company, which has been operated successfully for more than 20 years.

Sweetest of Queens

There have been Apple Queens and Cotton Queens, Orange Queens and Beauty Queens. Now Vermont plans to crown a Maple Sugar Queen. The selection of "the sweetest queen of all" is now being made with competitors entered from all parts of the State. The coronation will take place in connection with a military ball in the capital city on April 17, being sponsored by the Vermont State Guard for the benefit of the Red Cross. This recalls the jingle by the Vermont poet, John Godfrey Saxe:

Men, women, maple sugar and horses;
The first is strong, the last are fleet;
The second and third are exceedingly sweet.
And all are uncommonly hard to beat.

WPA Goes to War

The Works Progress Administration in Vermont is on an almost complete war-time footing, State Administrator Harold P. Radigan declared this week in answer to popular crfticism.

"War", he declared, "has changed the nature of our program. It is no longer a defense program and all our work is now being evaluated in terms of its contribution to the nation's war effort."

As a result of this critical examination of our war work, Mr. Radigan said, "some of our projects were closed down almost immediately while others have been curtailed and are carrying on with a skeleton staff to complete work in progress or until valuable records have been prepared for safekeeping. Such projects are being regarded as a reserve of useful public work projects which may be picked up and carried on if ever again needed for the relief of unemployment.

"On the other hand, certified defense projects have been extended and increased because of their valuable contribution to the war effort and other projects contributing to the health, welfare and general morale of the home front are being continued."

Workers on the WPA projects in the State numbered 1,992 at the beginning of the year as compared with 4,137 at the beginning of 1941.

War Fund $100 and Up Gifts Are Still Being Tabulated

The last days' contributions which enabled the 1942 Greater Boston United War Fund to attain its $7,600,000 goal are still in the process of tabulation even though the campaign closed a week ago. The Fund today acknowledged these additional subscriptions of $100 or more received from individuals and organizations:

By Individuals

$1,500—Miss Anne L. Thorp.
$750—Richard W. Foster.
$700—Abraham Sydeman.
$600—Samuel A. Block; Hyman Diemont and Harry J. Levy.
$500—Mrs. Arthur T. Bliss; Mr. and Mrs. William R. Crocker.
$400—Mr. and Mrs. William M. Austin.
$375—W. Frank Lowell.
$300—Harry J. Farrington; Mr. and Mrs. Ernest A. Raphael.
$212—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Nathan.
$200—Rear Admiral and Mrs. Richard E. Byrd; Richard M. Dugdale; Miss Mary F. McCarthy.
$175—Dr. and Mrs. Wilfred Bloomberg.
$174—Arthur D. Saul.
$150—Mr. and Mrs. Raymond A. Bond; Warner B. Day; M. H. Kuryla.
$125—Joseph Myerson.
$113—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Neiman.
$100—Arlington Rotary Club; Horace R. Drinkwater; John J. Duane; Patrick Duffy; Dr. and Mrs. John W. Gahan; Mr. and Mrs. Albert Hale; Parkman B. Haven; Rollin W. Hoyt; the Rev. Charles S. Hutchinson; Mr. and Mrs. Walker Leach; Miss Alla A. Libbey; Mr. and Mrs. Harvey L. Macauley; John P. Marquand; Medford Lodge of Elks; Mrs. Thacher Nelson; J. Warren Nichols; Arthur E. Norton; Mrs. Ethel F. Putnam; Rotary Club of Medford; Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Sampson; Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Schiffmacher; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Putnam Smith.

By Companies and Employees

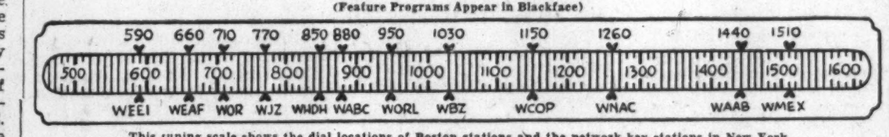
$30,650—Gillette Safety Razor Company and employees (grand total).
$8,311—General Electric Company and associate companies and employees.
$8,104—Simplex Wire & Cable Company and employees (grand total).
$5,700—Markson Brothers and affiliated companies.
$3,053—Hawkridge Brothers Company and employees.
$2,981—Reece Button Hole Machine Company and employees.
$1,979—Compo Shoe Machinery Corporation and employees.
$1,950—The William Carter Company and employees.
$1,945—Albert & J. M. Anderson Mfg. Co. and employees.
$1,566—Bird & Son Inc., employees.
$1,451—Warren Pipe Company of Massachusetts, Inc., and employees.
$1,400—Vatco Manufacturing Company.
$1,250—Boston Gear Works, Inc.
$1,240—Worcester Paper Box Corp. and employees.
$1,000—T. J. Edwards, Inc. and employees; Grosberg Family Charity Fund, Inc.
$975—Tanners Shoe Co.
$884—H. K. Porter, Inc., and employees.
$877—Armstrong Cork Company and employees.
$850—J. Slotnik Company.
$835—E. B. Badger & Sons Company and employees.
$805—Hunt-Spiller Manufacturing Corp. and employees.
$776—International Equipment Company and employees.
$750—Coleman's Fashion Shop Inc. and employees.
$742—Q-P Manufacturing Company employees.
$660—Boston Insulated Wire & Cable Co. and employees.
$575—M. M. Mades Incorporated.
$540—Price Bros.
$538—American Meter Company and employees.
$500—Austin-Hastings Company Inc.
$496—Simonds Saw & Steel Company employees.
$493—Consolidated Paper Box Company and employees.
$488—Cutter, Wood & Sanderson Co. and employees.
$479—Bigelow & Dowse Company and employees.
$450—Herman B. Cohen & Company; Leo Wasserman.
$425—Gerstein & Cooper Company and employees; Siegel's Shoes and employees.
$412—Farley Harvey Company and employees.
$400—J. F. Tuttle Company.
$385—Wheelock Lovejoy & Company employees.
$371—Decatur & Hopkins Company and employees.
$364—Peter Gray Corporation and employees.
$361—Fredleys.
$345—Wilbar's Inc. and employees.
$330—Scully Steel Products Company employees.
$325—Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company employees.
$316—Joseph Pollak Corporation and employees.
$312—George H. Wahn Co. and employees.
$280—Frank H. Davis Company.
$278—H. F. Livermore Company and employees.
$275—Frankel & Smith, Inc.
$274—Bethlehem Steel Company employees.
$268—Consolidated Chemical Industries, Inc., and employees.
$250—The Atwell Company; Avery and Saul Company; D. R. Campbell Machine Company; Coleman Bros. Corp.; Coleman Disposal Company; National Carbide & Chemical Company.
$231—The Peerless Machinery Co., and employees.
$225—Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Welling and Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Welling.
$223—Olmsted-Flint Corp., and employees.
$215—H. M. Sanders Company; Schwartz Sportswear Co.
$201—C. B. Fleming Co. employees.
$200—Butts & Ordway Co. employees; Harry M. Condit, Jr., Company; Golden Dome Bottling Co.
$196—Kelvin & Winfred O. White Co. employees.
$189—Monroe Calculating Machine Co. and employees.
$182—Boston Pulley & Shafting Company and employees.
$170—Haymarket Hardware Company.
$157—Bridgeport Brass Company and employees.
$150—Boston Dry Goods Mfg. Co.; McCreery & Theriault and employees; John A. Roebling's Sons Co. and employees; Terkelsen Machine Company and employees.
$147—American Can Company of Massachusetts employees; New England Fourdrymen's Association, Chapter No. 25.
$146—Arthur C. Harvey Company employees.
$142—Malden Knitting Mills employees.
$140—J. Marder, Inc.
$138—Allan B. Croke Company and employees.
$137—David H. Posner Inc. and employees.
$130—Highland Sand & Gravel employees.
$127—Royal Typewriter Company employees.
$125—Wm. Lipson & Company; New England Metallurgical Corporation and employees; U. S. Plywood Corporation; L. E. Zurbach Steel Company.
$115—Woburn Machinery Company and employees.
$115—The Carborundum Company and employees.
$109—J. P. O'Connell Company and employees.
$108—Malden Spinning & Dyeing Co. employees.
$102—Chandler & Barber Company and employees.
$100—Allen Wales Adding Machine Corporation and employees; Atlantic Roofing Skylight Works; Filing Equipment Bureau, Inc. employees; Glaser & Yoffe, Inc.; Johns-Manville Sales Corp.; Kohler Company; Malden Knitting Mills; Marilyn Shoe Company employees; Massachusetts Lime & Cement Company; P. F. McDonald & Company; North American Cement Company; Shawmut Transportation Company; Singer Sewing Machine Company; M. Slotnick Company; U. S. Bedford Textile Co.; Windsor Sportswear, Inc.

Dr. Kidder to Lecture On Empire of the Incas

An illustrated lecture entitled "Background of the Inca Empire" will be given by Dr. Alfred V. Kidder, 2d, of Harvard University tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock in the Lecture Hall of the New England Museum of Natural History. This lecture, free to the public, is being given under the joint auspices of the Pan-American Society and the Boston Society of Natural History.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-50Sm	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	"Orphans of Divorce"..	"Against the Storm"...	"Mutual Goes Calling"..	Sports and music.....
3:15 United We Stand ...	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch ..	"Mutual Goes Calling"..	Sports and music.....
3:30 News; "Snapshots".	"John's Other Wife"....	'Pepper Young's Family'	"WCAE Airliners"; or.:	Sports and music.....
3:45 Fed. Women's Clubs	"Just Plain Bill".....	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	vocalists; News	Sports and music.....
4:00 Del Castillo	Club Matinee: variety..	"Backstage Wife"; sk...	Colonial Network Orch..	Sports and music.....
4:15 Prof. E. S. Brightman	Club Matinee: variety..	"Stella Dallas"	Sports Matinee	Sports and music.....
4:30 Musical Camera ...	Club Matinee: variety..	"Lorenzo Jones"	Sports Matinee	"Harper House"; drama.
4:45 Press News	News; Adventure Stories	'Young Widder Brown"..	Boake Carter, news....	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk..	J. Dalton, cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"..	News; Sports Matinee ..	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:15 "The Goldbergs" ...	"Little Orphan Annie"..	"Portia Faces Life".....	Dramatic Serial	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:30 "The O'Neills"; sk..	"Four of Us"	"We, the Abbotts"	'Jack Armstrong'	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:45 Scattergood Baines..	"Tom Mix"	"Musical Roundup"	'Capt. Midnight'; drama	Five Star News .....
6:00 News comments	News; Herb Lewis, songs.	News Service	Prayer; dinner concert..	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15 Voice of Broadway..	Blackout for Boston	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	The Town Crier .....
6:30 Sports Talk; Music..	Sports Digest; music....	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news....	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	Memory Lane	Sports of the Day.....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces"; sketch....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	Concert Melodies ....
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor..	"Mr. Keen"; drama.....	News of the World.....	Red Nichols' Or.; sports	Five Star News; Talk...
7:30 Helen Menken in ...	George Burns and Gracie	"Confidentially Yours"..	Mickey Alpert's Orch...	Dance music .....
7:45 "Second Husband" ..	Allen; orch.; songs	Musical program	"Inside of Sports"	The Alpineers .....
8:00 "Are You a Missing	Cugat Rhumba Revue....	Ray Block's Orchestra;	'What's My Name"; quiz	"PM" Reporter .....
8:15 Heir?"; drama	Cugat, Rhumba Revue....	vocalists; chorus	program	Electric Choir .....
8:30 Bob Burns; guests;	'Meet Your Navy': Naval	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordan, Secret	Henry King's Orchestra..
8:45 drama; News	Band; chorus; speakers	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent"	"Romance in Music"...
9:00 "We, the People";	Famous Jury Trials.....	Frank Crumit and Julia	Gabriel Heatter, News..	Variety Hour .....
9:15 interview; music ..	Famous Jury Trials	Sanderson's Quiz	News Service	Variety Hour .....
9:30 Report to the Nation	NBC Symphony Concert:	Fibber McGee and	Benny Goodman's Orch.	Variety Hour .....
9:45 Report to the Nation	Alfred Wallenstein, con.	Molly; guests	"Miss Meade's Children"	Variety Hour .....
10:00 Glenn Miller's Or..	NBC Symphony Concert:	Bob Hope; J. Colonna;	Raymond Gram Swing..	Five Star News.....
10:15 Far East News.....	Alfred Wallenstein, con.	soloists; orchestra	Tommy Tucker's Orch...	Sam Donahue's Orch....
10:30 Jobs for Victory....	Network Sports	Red Skelton; Ozzie Nel-	Jerry Wayne, songs; or.	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
10:45 News; Sports	Network Sports	son's Or.; songs; comedy	Boston Blackout Report	Freddy Martin's Orch....
11:00 News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Mardi Gras Dramatizat'n	Tommy Tucker's Orch..
11:15 Rideout; Master ...	"Music You Want"....	Negro Elks' Dinner	Count Basie's Orchestra.	Count Basie's Orchestra.
11:30 Works of Music:	"Music You Want"....	"St. Louis Serenade";	Ben Young's Orchestra	Day's End: music.....
11:45 B. Goodman's Or...	"Music You Want"....	orchestra; songs	Ben Young's Orchestra	Music; news .....

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"..	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:15 "Uncle Elmer"	"Musical Clock"; news..	News comment	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:30 Music; news	Bradley Kincaid	Taxes; Music	News Service	.....
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	News	"Good Morning"	Organ recital	.....
8:00 News of the World.	News Roundup	News Service	Eight Bells; music	Five Star News.....
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Chet Gaylord, songs....	George and Dixie; news	Morning Watch; talk....	"Post Exchange" .....
8:30 Carl Moore's Show.	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"Post Exchange" .....
8:45 Carl Moore; news...	Toast; popular music ..	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	The Rhythm Ramblers..
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue..	News; music	News and Rhythm.....	News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music..
9:15 School of the Air...	"The Breakfast Club"..	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music..
9:30 School of the Air...	"The Breakfast Club"..	Concert Internationale ..	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Your Morning Pickup"
9:45 Dramatic sketch	Shopping talk	"Musical Roundup"	Musical Early Edition ..	"Your Morning Pickup"
10:00 Betty Crocker	Clark Dennis, tenor....	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard..	Mahlon Merrick's Orch.
10:15 Myrt and Marge; sk.	News; Hum and Strum ..	"Bachelor's Children" ..	Australian News	"Handy Andy" .....
10:30 "Stepmother"; sk..	Paul Arthur, songs.....	"Help Mate"	Singing Strings	"Going Shopping With
10:45 WEEI Food Fair....	"String Time"	"The Road of Life".....	U. S. Army Highlights ..	You"; music .....
11:00 Popular music	Mildred Carlson	"Mary Marlin"	News Commentator	Fed. Wom. Church Soc..
11:15 "Man I Married" ..	Church in the Wildwood	"Right to Happiness"..	Ruth Moss Interviews...	Organ; soloist .....
11:30 'Bright Horizons'; sk	Two Men and a Girl	"The Bartons"; sketch..	Melody Strings	Fashion Talk .....
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Defense; Talk; Songs ..	"David Harum"; sketch	Choir Loft	Five Star News.....
12:00 Kate Smith, talk...	News; Hum and Strum ..	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, news...	"Rhythm Revue"; sports
12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch	"Judy and Jane"; sketch	Dramatized news	Dept. of Agriculture....	The Town Crier .....
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	"Singin' Sam"	"Italian Melodies"	Concert Melodies .....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday" ..	Hour: news comment:	Radio Playhouse: drama	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News"...
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	"Baukhage Talking"	News Service	"I'll Find My Way"	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:15 Serial drama	U. S. Agricultural News.	"Musical Roundup"	Government Girl	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:30 "Vic and Sade"; sk.	Contrast in Rhythm	Marjorie Mills, house-	"Portia Faces Life"...	Religious program ....
1:45 "Road of Life".....	War news	hold talk	Joe Frasetto's Orchestra.	Religious program ....
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Gretchen McMullen; or	"Light of the World" ..	Cedric Foster	Victory program .....
2:15 Serial drama	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	The Mystery Man; sketch	Colonial Network Orch..	Victory program .....
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	Dance Concert	"Valiant Lady"; sketch.	Jubilee Four; quartet...	John Kiley, Organ.....
2:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Dance Concert	"Grimm's Daughter"; sk.	"School of the Air".....	Five Star News.....
3:00 David Harum; sk...	'Orphans of Divorce'; sk.	"Against the Storm"...	Mutual Goes Calling....	Sports and music.....
3:15 Swing Time	Honeymoon Hill; sketch	"Ma Perkins"; sketch ..	Mutual Goes Calling....	Sports and music.....
3:30 News; "Snapshots"...	John's Other Wife; sk...	Pepper Young's Family..	"Three for Tea"; music.	Sports and music.....
3:45 "Home Planning".....	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"It's Dance Time"	Sports and music.....
4:00 Music Without Words	Arthur Tracy, songs....	"Backstage Wife"; sk...	Colonial Network Orch..	Sports and music.....
4:15 Josef Cherniavsky's	Studio speaker	"Stella Dallas"; serial..	Sports Matinee	Sports and music.....
4:30 Musical Camera ...	Studio speaker	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	Sports Matinee	"Harper House"; drama.
4:45 Press News	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown" ..	Bonke Carter, news....	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk..	J. Dalton, cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"..	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:15 "The Goldbergs" ...	"Little Orphan Annie"..	"Portia Faces Life".....	"In the Future," serial..	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:30 "The O'Neills".....	Superman; Sketch	"We, the Abbotts"	Jack Armstrong, stories.	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:45 Scattergood Baines..	"Tom Mix"; Sketch	"Musical Roundup"	"Captain Midnight"	News Service .....
6:00 Edwin C. Hill: news	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert..	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Lum 'n' Abner.....	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert; talk....	The Town Crier .....
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest: music....	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Memory Lane	Sports results .....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news .	Langworth Concert Orch.
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor ..	"Mr. Keen"; sketch....	News of the World.....	Sam Brewer, news; music	Five Star News; talk...
7:30 Ray Thompson and	The Great Gildersleeve.	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	Kay Kyser's Orchestra..
7:45 Company	The Great Gildersleeve.	Concert Miniatures	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	The Alpineers .....
8:00 "Meet Mr. Meek"...	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	"Adventures of the Thin	"Sizing Up the News"...	Al Goodman's Memories.
8:15 sketch	Kelly, m. c.	Man"; dramatic sketch	Baritone and organ	Al Goodman's Memories.
8:30 Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	"Uncle Walter's Dog	Listener's Theater: Yale	"U. S. S. Victory"; navy
8:45 Hersholt; E. Davis	night"; dramatic sketch	House"	U. dramatic series.....	dramatization .....
9:00 Star Theater: Fred	Frontline Headlines	Eddie Cantor; Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news...	Pages From the Classical
9:15 Allen, K. Baker,	Leighton Noble's Orch..	Shore; orchestra	News Service	Album: recordings .....
9:30 Portland Hoffa,	Cab Calloway's Quizsicale	"Mr. District Attorney";	Lou Breese's Orch.....	Classical Album .....
9:45 guests; orchestra	Cab Calloway's Quizsicale	dramatic sketch; orch	"Miss Meade's Children"	Classical Album .....
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	American Melody Hour..	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing..	Five Star News.....
10:15 Great Moments in	American Melody Hour..	Musical Knowledge	Tommy Tucker's Orch....	Local sports .....
10:30 Music: "Othello"..	News commentators	Kay Kyser's College of	Jerry Wayne, songs.....	Local sports .....
10:45 News; Sports	Income Tax Facts	Musical Knowledge	Dean Austin Pardue.....	Local sports .....
11:00 News analysis	News; music	News Service	Dance Orchestra	Local sports .....
11:15 Weather; Music	"Music You Want".....	Local news; Songs.....	Dance Orchestra	Local sports .....
11:30 Master Works of	"Music You Want".....	Authors' Playhouse:	"Adventures in Melody";	Day's End: music.....
11:45 Music: Orchestra ..	"Music You Want".....	dramatizations	orchestra; vocalist	Day's End: news .....

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Feb. 18
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Today on Short Waves

London—5:40 p. m.—"Religion in Action." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—Irish Half Hour: John McCormack. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 7.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—6:15 p. m.—Comment in English. RKE, 11.6 meg., 25.9 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—War Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m., GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—"Inside Nazi Europe." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Sydney—8:25 p. m.—News and Music. VLQ10, 9.59 meg., 31.4 m.
Moscow—8:45 p. m.—News in English. RKE, 11.6 meg., 25.9 m.
London—9:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 48.1 m.
London—10:15 p. m.—Radio Theatre. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—10:15 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 11.6 meg., 25.9 m.
Guatemala—11:30 p. m.—Operatic Selections, TGWA, 6.66 meg., 31.2 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

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Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc or 11.73mc

6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor. Recorded.
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—Scientific News and Talks.
8:00 p. m.—News for Brazil and Brazilian Program (Portuguese).
8:45 p. m.—News in Portuguese for Brazil.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program.
10:45 p. m.—Late News (Spanish).
11:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS 11.87mc (25.6m)

4:55 p. m.—Spanish.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese.
7:00 p. m.—English.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish.
11:00 p. m.—English.

Today's FM Programs

W43B, Boston (44.3mc) and W39B Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—"Mutual Goes Calling."
3:30 p.

Official of United Air Lines Forecasts Vast Advances in Airplane Traffic

More Reading Of Religious Books Urged

Religion today requires reading and thought, so as to be based on a right understanding of God rather than on feeling and habit, the Rev. Dr. Russell Henry Stafford, Minister of the Old South Church, declared today in comment on Boston's first inter-faith Religious Book Week.

Dr. Stafford is Chairman of the Protestant committee in which the project of the book fair originated.

The co-operation of the Protestant, Roman Catholic and Jewish groups in this religious book week, he noted, has been without parallel. He added that the finest goodwill had prevailed, that the fair had proved a decided success, and that he hoped the event would be patterned in other cities.

"No one need fear losing his faith by thinking about it, provided he thinks it through instead of stopping midway," Dr. Stafford said.

"Using our minds upon religion instead of depending only on feeling and habit strengthens our faith by showing its reasonableness and gives it a range excitingly widened.

"I don't think the layrinths of technical theology need engage much attention from lay Christians. They are hard and dreary going.

"But I do wish more Christians would read basic religious literature of the less specialized sort more often, and would give themselves the thrill of making its truths their own, so as to penetrate farther into the illimitable regions of divine reality.

"The purpose of this big and unprecedented project is t vigorously to the notice of the Greater Boston public the fact that religion is intellectually respectable, and will bear thinking about, as witness all these thoughtful works produced by scholars and counsellors of sound wisdom, many of them in our own time.

"Reading is for us moderns the way to start thinking. It is food for thought. We are fortunate to have so much good food available, and suited to the most diverse tastes. But as we read and after we read we must think, too, or the effort will be fruitless.

"There are gains to be had in this way for our faith, besides the enhanced respect we cannot help getting for religion in general, as being no mere pleasant fable, but the highest and most comprehensive aspect of demonstrable truth."

The book fair is being held in the New England Mutual Life Insurance Building.

Defense Workers Must Do Without Retreaded Tires

Defense workers who had hoped they would be permitted to have their tires retreaded to maintain their cars for transportation to work awakened today to the fact that not even they will be granted that privilege.

Thomas M. Joyce, State Rationing Administrator, in announcing that strict rationing of retreads will start on Thursday, said that even then they will be available only to trucks and busses.

He held out "no hope" that defense workers, salesmen, taxicab operators and some public officials would be able to get retreads in the near future. At the same time he warned, the public that they have only until Thursday to claim tires they had previously left at plants to be retreaded.

While Mr. Joyce said defense workers, salesmen and taxicabe operators had been put in a new classification "B," and would be eligible for retreads when available, he stated, "as a practical matter there will be no quota for them for some time to come."

Meanwhile, Mr. Joyce announced that a Washington ruling makes clergymen eligible for new tires and tubes. However, they must use their cars principally in the performance of religious duties.

New Chief Fire Inspector Was High in State Police

Appointment of Lieut. Detective Daniel A. Murphy of the State Police as Acting Chief Fire Inspector is announced by Stephen C. Garrity, State Fire Marshal.

Lieut. Detective Murphy is taking the place of George O. Mansfield, now a Lieutenant Commander in the Navy, assigned as Fire Marshal of the Boston Navy Yard.

The Acting Chief Fire Inspector has been working on the Lawrence civil service job-selling cases with Frank G. Volpe, Assistant Attorney General, and he will continue on these cases despite his new assignment.

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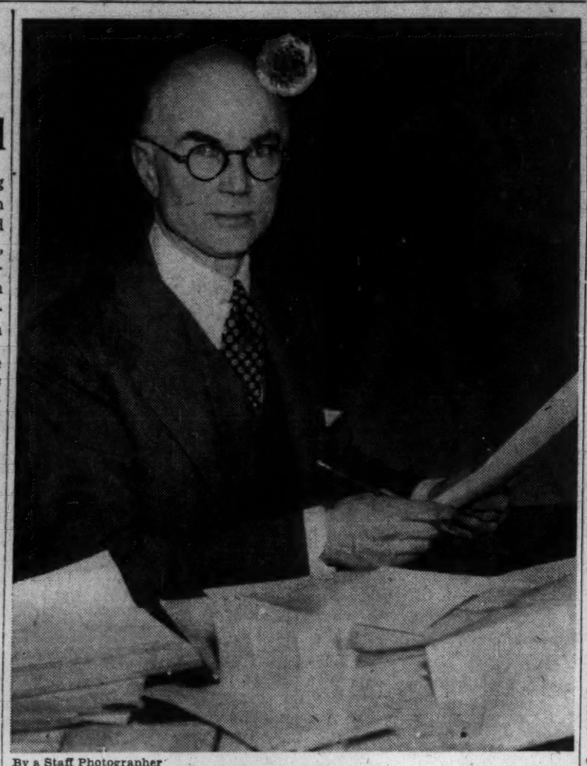


By a Staff Photographer

Donald T. Hood

He's Field Director of Priorities for the Boston area, which extends over most of New England, except Connecticut. He is the official who turns down or limits requests for materials needed in nonessential production.

His Talk of Sacrifice Helps, Still 'Everything' Is Short

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Donald T. Hood, who in peacetime is prominently identified with the considerable rubber interests in Watertown that bear his name, is now wartime District Field Director of Priorities. At least, that is his current impression.

The war production setup has been subject to change without notice, and Mr. Hood, when we last talked with him, was not certain whether his title—if not his status—had been changed. However, we know he is still in there pitching; and to uncounted New England businessmen he remains the great "chief provost" of their manufacturing destinies.

Although his judgment may fall severely, and with finality, it is delivered with equanimity and a few comforting words about sacrifice winning the war. Mr. Hood keeps his thoughts on the objective.

Mr. Hood, trim, quick in movement, embraces the Boston tradition from the welt seams on his coat (welt seams are doubled and stitched twice) to his accent from Harvard and State Street. Moreover, he has the Boston businessman's temperament, never hurried, never distraught; Bostonians have an easy pace. They do not work overly hard, or indulge the theatrics that color the business hours of Wall Streeters. Yet things are accomplished in Boston. In the course of a day Mr. Hood gets a lot done.

The chief difficulty that an interviewer has with Mr. Hood is precisely the same difficulty that Mr. Hood has with his job, namely, the difficulty of climbing from the specific into the general, and of descending from the general to the specific.

For example, you ask Mr. Hood what things are short.

Formaldehyde an Example

"Everything," he assures you with perfect sincerity.

"But what are the acute shortages, the serious ones?"

"Metals and chemicals," he replies with a wide gesture and a look into far space. Mr. Hood's office lends itself to the distant view. His offices at 17 Court Street were formerly occupied by a bank President. There is panelling, attractive arches and abundant floor space.

"Which chemicals," you persist.

"Well, formaldehyde."

"For fumigating?"

"No, for plastics," he smiles, "The phenol plastics are made with fromaldehyde, and formaldehyde is made from materials, and in the plants, that can make methyl alcohol, which is an important ingredient of explosives. So to get the explosives we sacrifice the formaldehyde, and that is why Mr. Smootch is waiting outside to see me, Mr. Smootch makes radio cabinets from plastics. If he can't get the plastics he must either change over to something else, that is some other material, or get a defense order, or close down. He doesn't want to close down. What he most wants is to continue as h has in the past. So he comes here first to see what the picture on plastics really is."

There we have it. Shortage of chemicals, lack of formaldehyde, reduction in plastics, priorities on radio cabinets. Thus, we navigate from the general to the specific.

Just Isn't Enough Brass

The journey from the specific to the general is equally revealing. Somewhere near Mr. Smootch in the outer steppes of Mr. Hood's office sits a certain Mr. Suggovitsky who manufactures hardware in the early American mode, or, rather, in the Colonial, which, according to the rules of the trade (and no other) is made from brass as opposed to the wrought iron of the early American.

This is a very important point, because you might get iron, but you won't get brass.

Mr. Suggovitsky (of course, these names are purely fictional, any resemblance to any person is purely . . . etc) may labor under the misapprehension that Mr. Hood has some spare brass to pull out of a hat, but Mr. Hood says no. There is a definite fact, you might even say a mathematical certainty, about brass, and all that Mr. Hood can do is convey the sad news to Suggovitzky and let it go at that. For the fact about brass is simply that there isn't any.

There isn't any simply because brass is largely made from copper, and copper is the thing there is a scarcity of, decidedly. Mr. Hood has the figures.

"The military needs of the country," he begins, peering at a sheet of tablet paper on which he had jotted some notes while attending an Office of Production Management meeting in New York a day or two ago, "have been put at 1,100,000 tons of copper for the year. That may be low," he observes.

"In addition to this military need you have an essential civilian demand for 300,000 tons. That's for telephones that are absolutely needed, plumbing, automobiles, busses—all other uses that are considered indispensible to public safety and health.

"That means 1,400,000 tons that is deemed the minimum requirement. Now, in addition to that 1,400,000 you have the usual civilian demands — the demands for hardware, lip-stick and compact holders, pipes and tanks for houses and so on ad infinitum. This nonmilitary, nonessential civilian demand probably totals up to another 1,000,000 tons. So you have a combined demand of 2,400,000 tons.

"But what is our available supply? We can produce about 1,000,000 tons domestically. In addition, it is believed we can import about 500,000 tons from Chile, a total of 1,500,000 tons, or about 900,000 tons short of the demand."

Mr. Hood spreads his hands in a helpless gesture, "Where are the shortages going to fall? Well, not in military uses, copper is the only thing for shells, you know, and not in essential civilian things.

"Police departments and fire laddies must have telephone service and repairs, railroads must have some things, that list can't be cut much. So it falls, and the figures tell how hard it falls, on the things you and I buy, or want to buy, nearly every day, things like radios, hardware for the house, and so on. But that's war."

And thus Mr. Hood carries you from the specific about colonial door knobs to the general about metals. Each is complex in its own way, and when you multiply these two examples by the many others—the paper, the rubber, the sugar, and all, that is short, or potentially short—you glimpse a bit of the difficulty of being at once specific and general in your approach to the problem of priorities.

Mr. Hood and his colleagues around and about the country have their hands full.

Portrait Is Unveiled Of Former Track Worker

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Feb. 17 (AP)—A portrait of a native Vermonter who began as a track laborer and now is a major railroad chieftain hangs in the Boston & Maine and Central Vermont Roads' little station here.

Daniel Willard, Chairman of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad directorate, is the man in the picture, which was unveiled yesterday.

Great Postwar Era Seen For Air Transport

"There is no question but what the engineering advances and the technique of mass production now being pushed forward have shoved commercial transport aviation at least 10 years ahead in development," Cyril C. Thompson, a Vice-President of United Air Lines, said today.

Mr. Thompson spoke at the regular luncheon meeting of the Advertising Club of Boston at the Statler Hotel.

Mr. Thompson said that the increases in payload capacity of modern planes, their increased speed and the cheapness of manufacture possible under mass production, will cause a great expansion of both domestic and international air routes. Furthermore, Mr. Thompson said, there will be a great reservoir of pilots and of maintenance men available.

"Cheaper planes will also mean that we can have greater fleets of them," Mr. Thompson said, "and this will probably result in lowered rates for passengers, mail and cargo. On that latter cargo business I want to comment particularly.

"There has been a surprising cargo development in increased carriage of goods," Mr. Thompson said. "Our own cargo loads have increased 190 per cent during the past year and, oddly enough, have shot up 97 per cent since Pearl Harbor. Mr. Thompson attributed the latter rise to the increased military cargoes moving to the Hawaiian Islands since the Japanese attack.

The transport of all first class mail by air to points which can be reached by plane overnight was predicted by Mr. Thompson as one of the most promising post-war developments. Mr. Thompson foresaw that much of the shorter haul overnight mail would probably remain with the railroads but the more distant points not possible by rail would probably be served by air. "This means that west coast cities will be on an equal basis as east coast cities in the first class mail picture," he said.

"Conservatively, I should venture to say that within five years after the war commercial air services will be flying to three times the number of American cities they now serve," Mr. Thompson said. At that time he expected that cruising flying speeds would be stepped up to approximately 250 miles an hour as compared with the 185-mile-an-hour average they now fly. This means that the present transcontinental flight consuming 15 hours would be done in 10 hours.

Governor Returns From Battle On Federal Pay Plan

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall returned to his desk today after his trip to Washington to oppose on behalf of New England Governors federalization or Federal interference with the state-operated unemployment compensation system.

He told the House Committee on Ways and Means that Massachusetts does not want any of the $300,000,000 the Federal Government proposes to superimpose on the unemployment compensation system to give additional benefits to workers out of employment by industries changing over to defense production.

The Massachusetts Governor insisted that acceptance of money from the Federal fund might be the entering wedge to complete federalization of unemployment compensation.

Under federalization, Massachusetts' $112,000,000 pool would be dumped into a nation-wide pool from which standardized benefits would be paid.

"We have been working for years to build up a sound system of unemployment insurance," Governor Saltonstall stated. "We now have a backlog of funds great enough to see us through almost any emergency, and we hope our assets will not be dissipated through Federal interference.

"We believe in the principle of economic security. It is fundamental of our democracy, and it is one of the things for which we are fighting in this terrible war. Let us aid Michigan and other States that need help, but let us not jeopardize our great State-controlled plan of unemployment insurance."

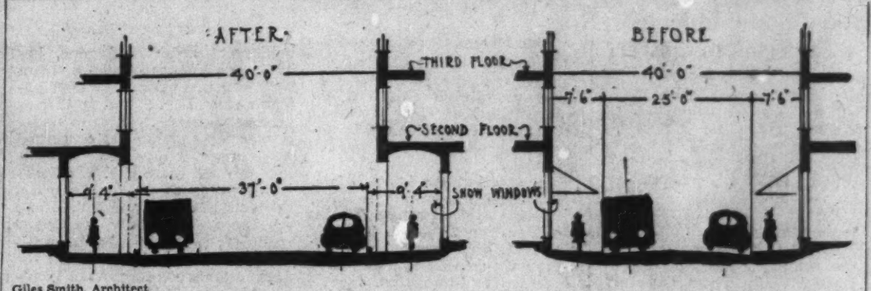
The Massachusetts Chief Executive favored a lump sum appropriation with which to aid States where unemployment is increasing because of conversion of plants to war production.

Backing Mr. Saltonstall in his arguments was a report of the Advisory Council of the Massachusetts Division of Employment Security.

Consumers' Group Re-elects Head

Miss Rosamond Lamb was re-elected President of the Consumers' League of Massachusetts recently at the League's annual meeting. Elinore Morehouse Herrick, of New York, Regional Director of the National Labor Relations Board, addressed the session, warning of excessive overtime in war production and urging short rest periods for workers.

Other officers who will serve with Miss Lamb include Thomas E. Proctor, 2d, Vice-President; Henry Parkman, Jr., Treasurer, and Miss Margaret Wiesman, Executive Secretary.



Giles Smith, Architect

Details of Proposal for Arcades Over Downtown Hub Sidewalks

Giles C. Smith, Boston architect, here shows the difference in street widths before and after sidewalks are pushed into first-floor display windows. "After" graph also shows how pedestrians would walk under cover and new show windows would be protected from the elements and lighted to better advantage.

Arcading of Walks Foot Traffic Solution?

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A plan to widen downtown Boston streets which have long passed the traffic saturation point by cutting sidewalks into existing store display windows and thus providing an arcaded shelter from the weather for pedestrians is proposed by Giles C. Smith, well-known Boston architect.

Instead of sidewalks protruding 7½ feet out into the streets on either side, the walks would be built into the first floors of store fronts now occupied by the display windows. These, in turn, would be pushed back into the buildings leaving the upper floors projecting out over the sidewalks. Popular thoroughfares such as Washington Street could be thus extended from the present width of 25 feet to 40 feet.

The Smith proposal is not only in consonance with national emergency drives to clear the cities of traffic jams for fire fighting but it tends to blast long-time arguments to the effect that Boston streets can never be widened without exorbitant costs for land damages. Mr. Smith's plan would take only the display windows out of the existing property floor space.

In past studies of traffic relief in Boston, widening of streets has been discussed, but has always been thrown out as involving prohibitive costs. That, said Mr Smith, is because widenings have usually been held to involve the setbacks of buildings from the first up to the top floors, thus losing valuable building space. Under Mr. Smith's plan, the rental value of all floors above the first would remain the same, while the stores would lose as a rule, only window space.

"Widening of Boston streets by arcading," said Mr. Smith, "would greatly speed up the tempo of downtown traffic. It would not take a truck 52 minutes to travel 1,000 yards as some reports have stated."

The architect took into consideration the inevitable protest of merchants against losing even window space. But he asked them to weigh the alternatives, whether it would be better to lose a few cubic yards of space or to watch their customers gradually turn to the accessible suburbs for their supplies as a result of impossible traffic conditions.

Besides traffic facilitation and sheltered walks for shoppers, the arcade plan, he said, would provide better lighting for show windows which are now hampered by bad reflections of light. All these advantages, he added, should effect a downward adjustment of costs to the City, promote good tenantry, improve parking conditions and help to keep up property values as well as show that the City is alert to its traffic needs.

The architect also held that his plan would encourage further attention to problems of decentralization under which industry and private families are steadily moving out of the City into the more accessible suburbs. Sooner or later, he said, Boston must take these problems seriously or experience great damage to its municipal tax structure.

Defense Stamps For Class Gifts

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Feb. 17 (AP)—Defense stamps to provide class gifts were subscribed at Mount Holyoke College today to the tune of the slogan: "For Country and For College."

Seniors started the ball rolling by subscribing to a defense savings drive which will, at their tenth reunion, provide a gift for the college.

Each member of the class agreed to fill a $5 stamp book before the first of June and the class of 1902 has pledged itself to support a defense stamp drive for a 50th reunion gift in 1952.

At the head of the 1902 class committee, which is organizing the bond-gifts, is the class president—Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor.

Idle Fishing Craft Resume Trips to Sea

Boston fishing trawlers are moving out to sea today, under a "stagger" system of sailing, after a six-weeks tie-up due to a dispute over war risk insurance, following ratification of National War Labor Board truce terms by members of the Atlantic Fishermen's Union, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor.

Owners of the vessels agreed Saturday to the truce terms of the Board, whereby they will provide $5,000 war risk insurance policies for each man, pending arbitration of the question of who shall pay the cost. Five trawlers left port for the fishing grounds late Monday, and others are sailing daily.

Northeastern U. Begins Raid Precautions Course

A special four-lecture course on air raid protection was started this noon at Northeastern University. Dr. Everett A. Churchill, in charge of Northeastern's Defense Committee, explained in detail the University's arrangements and plans for co-operating with civic authorities.

Subsequent lectures will include movies of bombings, and discussions of gas, decontamination, bombshelters, and blackouts.

TO PEOPLE WHO OWN THEIR OWN HOMES—

No matter when your home was built, there's a way to enjoy New Home comfort, the comfort of the richest man's home, by fortifying your walls and attic with ADAMS Bonded Rock-wool insulation. Immediately, Adams Rock-wool seals in everlasting protection against the weather. Your home is cozy, warm and comfortable . . no more drafts, no more cold rooms or floors . . AND, 20 to 40% less fuel is needed to keep you warm!

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108 MASS. AVE., BOSTON Phone COM. 1355
Please mention The Christian Science Monitor

NO TELEPHONING, PLEASE!

(except for Civilian Defense Authorities)

IF YOU are in Boston Tuesday night, February 17, do not telephone between 10 and 10:40 p. m.; this includes the period of the trial blackout (10 to 10:20 p. m.) and the twenty-minute period following it.

The air raid rules of the Massachusetts Committee of Public Safety and the Office of Civilian Defense say: "When an air raid warning comes, do not telephone."

Telephone lines are vital to air raid precautions. Civilian Defense plans are based on fast, complete, constant use of telephone facilities. In case of an actual raid, it will be absolutely necessary to have lines available for use by air raid wardens and to fire and police departments, hospitals, rescue and demolition squads. People should stay away from the telephone not only during an actual raid, BUT FOR SOME TIME AFTERWARDS.

Blackouts are not the same as air raid warnings; they are just one way of trying to avoid raids or to make them less damaging. Actually, telephoning needs to be restricted only when the real air raid warning comes.

But to find out just how open telephone lines *can be kept,* we are asking you not to use your telephone between 10 and 10:40 Tuesday night, except for emergency calls.

The time given in this advertisement is for the Boston blackout only. The same policy of not telephoning is requested for other localities during the hours of their own blackouts.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Chiang Kai-shek Aids Indian Unity

LONDON, Feb. 17 (AP)—The visit to India of Chinese Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek "has been of great military value and has given proof of the solidarity of our common front against the Axis," an official British spokesman said today.

By C. K. Cumming
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, Feb. 16—Negotiations between Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and the Government of India in Delhi while primarily concerned with military matters affecting the defenses of China, Burma and India are indirectly influencing Indian political thought in relation to the war.

The presence of the Chinese visitors has encouraged the hope even in Nationalist circles that the common attitude of the Chinese and Indians towards Japanese aggression may help to bring about greater political unity in India so that the country may play its full part in the world war which has now reached its very doorstep.

On the military side it is understood that the discussions went beyond to the broad lines of strategy in the eastern war in which China is bound to play a leading part. They included the immediate defense of Burma where Chinese troops are now fighting beside Burmese and Indian divisions, and maintenance of war supplies to China along the Burma Road. But it is of greatest importance that the talks also embraced the new lines of communication now under construction and a general improvement in transport facilities between the three countries with India serving as a storehouse for supplies awaiting transport to Burma and China.

Cordial Welcome

In its personal aspect the visit is an unqualified success. The cordiality of the welcome accorded by every section of the press and public opinion couldn't have been surpassed and the personalities of the Generalissimo and his brilliant and gifted wife have produced an immense impression on all those privileged to come in contact with them. Two felicitously phrased official speeches of the Viceroy expressed the warmth of sentiment felt by all India.

Indian newspapers devote considerable editorial space to the question of whether General Chiang Kai-shek's presence here may help in finding a solution for the political deadlock, thus ensuring co-operation between all Indian parties and between the whole of political India and the Government which is so important for the full development of the war effort and the common cause. The long meetings of the Generalissimo with Jawaharlal Nehru, who has been named successor to Mohandas K. Gandhi as leader of the National Congress Party, have not been underestimated.

In face of danger a growing realism has been shown by many Indian political leaders including some Congress leaders and has been expressed in the press. For instance, the Lahore Tribune which expresses advanced Nationalist views, calls for the "completest unity and co-operation" and says a truce must be called to all communal and party controversies and the best minds of all parties and communities should unite to save their country. True, it also pleads for a national government established with British consent but the emphasis is on co-operation.

Warns of India's Peril

The pioneer Indian moderate paper says no one could be better qualified than General Chiang Kai-shek to warn India's politicians of the dangers implicit both in Japanese policy and in the sudden revolutionary changes in the country's system of government. It urges him to combine the roles of mentor and peacemaker and to persuade India's leaders to sink their differences.

The spirit of realism should be increased by such words of eloquence as those in which Madame Chiang Kai-shek addressed the meeting of Delhi women held to welcome her. She warned her hearers of imminent peril, described Japanese atrocities in China and while declaring China is today "the valued acknowledged ally of the Democracies" she affirmed "we've earned our position in the world because we have learned to face death bravely and to lose our life in order to find it."

While the value of the military discussions is clear and obviously of the highest importance any effect produced on the political impasse is more likely to be subtle and indirect. But if China's great soldier-statesman with his immense personal and international prestige can do anything to further the internal unity essential to an agreed settlement for which the Viceroy has so patiently striven and constructively-minded Indians have labored this may doubly prove the turning point of history.

King Honors Generalissimo

Meanwhile it has been announced that the King has conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of Bath on General Chiang Kai-shek in recognition of his outstanding achievements in the Allied cause.

Sunday afternoon journalists in Delhi were introduced to Generalissimo and Madame Chiang Kai-shek. The Generalissimo said he could only greet them but might have something to say after his return to Chungking.

Madame Chiang Kai-shek replied to numerous questions. She spoke of the beauty of the Taj Mahal and its symbolism, her admiration for the selfless devotion of the Indian women she had met and her sense of the strong bonds of sympathy and spiritual unity between India and China.

At a press conference this morning, Jawaharlal Nehru said it was natural that General Chiang Kai-shek should wish to learn about Indian conditions and should hope that the deadlocks might be removed, although formal interference on his part was out of the question. As for the Congress, he said it had complete sympathy with China's struggle but beyond such help as medical aid its hands were tied. Only a national government, he said, could stimulate a mass enthusiasm necessary for full development of the war effort. Mr Nehru described Mr. Gandhi's pacifism as active and dynamic, not implying submission to aggression. Although ideas might differ within the Congress as to the methods of resistance, under no circumstances, he declared, would they surrender to the Japanese or German aggression.

Gandhi and Chiang Expected to Confer

By the Associated Press

Bombay, Feb. 17

Mohandas K. Gandhi left Warhda today for Calcutta, where it was reported he was likely to meet Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, now on a tour of India.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, former President of the Indian National Congress and one of the country's most powerful leaders, with whom General Chiang Kai-Shek already has talked, and Mahammed Ali Jinnah, all-India Moslem League President, are in Calcutta at present.

Criticism

CALCUTTA, India, Feb. 17 (AP)—Editor Arthur Moore of the Calcutta Statesman called today for the resignation of Britain's Minister of War Production, Lord Beaverbrook.

He charged Lord Beaverbrook with hoarding "tens of thousands of aircraft and tanks in England behind his Maginot Line of the (English) Channel," claiming the Minister was obsessed with "the invasion bogey."

Mr. Moore alleged that Lord Beaverbrook rejected pleas last year for American machine tools and experts to build up war industries in India and for planes to train pilots.

How Do Japanese Treat American War Prisoners?

Continued from Page 1

belligerent areas in Europe, has had a tremendous burden of extra work dumped upon it by developments since Dec. 7, and insofar as dealing with the territories under Japanese occupation are concerned it has sought to channelize its dealings through the Swiss. The Swiss were willing to act for American interests in Japan and China, and the Japanese finally expressed readiness to let them go ahead—although it must be said that the Japanese have certainly not facilitated this work by such means as making radio and other communications readily available.

Still, information about individuals has gradually drifted out and more is expected. Most of what has come seems to have resulted from direct application by people in the Far East to their local Swiss authorities, rather than in response to inquiries from the United States. Such inquiries have to follow a somewhat devious course.

First they are handled by the Special Division of the State Department. Before anything else is done, each name is checked with the Passport Division to make sure that the person is an American citizen. If so, the name is transmitted to Berne, Switzerland—by mail without cost, or by telegram if someone in America will pay the tolls. There it is received by the American Embassy and transmitted to the Swiss Foreign Office, which in turn telegraphs it out to the Swiss Minister in Tokyo. From then on it is a question of whether the Legation staff, or the Consulate General in Shanghai, or some similar organ can gather the desired information and start it over the reverse route, finally terminating (after unavoidable delays) with the person in America who made initial inquiry.

That is bad enough. But as regards the Philippines things are worse. The Japanese have given definite refusal to Washington's and Berne's request that the Swiss act for Americans in Manila and elsewhere.

Philippines Excluded

Their contention is that the Philippine Islands are American territory, and that therefore—the reason is a little nebulous but its conclusion is inexorable—the Swiss cannot act as they do elsewhere.

What that means, thus far, is that nobody acts for Americans. They are Japanese captives in their own country by extension, and that is that. It was at once suggested that the Spanish Consul might act, but this was considered hopeless as the individual in question is a Falange member, hostile to Americans, and not regarded as likely to take such an assignment with good grace.

The State Department is therefore centering its efforts on repeated requests that the Swiss merely be allowed to "exercise their good offices"—that is, act informally for Americans. No response has come yet.

There remains the Red Cross. It has brought in quite a number of messages from Americans who have made contact with its representatives in Shanghai and elsewhere. But it does not feel in position to take an initiative in seeking information or giving aid, and it awaits arrangements by the Special Division.

As regards the Philippines, the Red Cross is as much "up against it" as is the State Department. No word has come through from the occupied area, not the entire Philippines by any means, and the latest effort has been to telegraph the Japanese Red Cross, asking its co-operation in dealing with the Philippines. It is believed that up to now the Japanese Red Cross has had no representative in the islands.

The foregoing has dealt only with the question of information. Of course upon this hinges the whole problem of present conditions and of help to remedy matters. Both the State Department and the Red Cross are concerned with this larger issue, and within the past few days there has been established another Government organ which may soon play a part in the matter.

This organ is the "Civilian Internees Information Bureau" under the office of the Provost Marshal General in the War Department. So far it is little more than a name because it can't begin to function until it receives its first lists of names from the Japanese Prisoner of War Information Bureau, set up Dec. 27 and due to provide names not only of prisoners of war but of civilian internees as well.

Prisoners and Internees

There is a technical distinction between a prisoner of war and an internee, and not all Americans under Japanese control are either prisoners or interned. In Shanghai, for example, the whole foreign city is a barber-wire-surrounded "camp" of sorts, within which relative freedom is allowed the 7,000 or so American and British residents of civilian status. This is not to be confused with what the Japanese say is a total of 1,500 American prisoners of war at Shanghai, including 1,200 from Wake Island and 200 from North China. A prisoner of war is a former combatant. A civilian internee is a non-combatant who is interned, and it is understood that internment camps have been built at Hong Kong, Tientsin, and in Thailand, among other places. Finally there is the civilian who is not interned, like those at Shanghai and the missionaries resident inland who are merely kept fairly close within their own homes.

It is all very confusing and Washington, pending further information, finds things as confusing as do the anxious relatives and friends who can't understand why war must be so senseless in this as other respects. Once regular word begins to come through from the Japanese themselves it is hoped that some of these matters may begin to clear up.

A point on which considerable curiosity is felt is the treatment which the Japanese expect to extend to their captives. For years, Japan refused to sign the 1929 War Prisoners Convention which provides for equal treatment of prisoners on both sides, inspection visits by neutrals, and so on. Since the present hostilities started, Japan telegraphed her subscription to the convention and added the words "mutatis mutandis." Washington knows Latin and understands that this phrase means "the necessary changes having been made," but has been forced to telegraph for a clarification as to the precise meaning. What is hoped is that the Japanese mean to apply the benefits of the convention to civilians as well as to former combatants.

Such an interpretation would be helpful at several points—within Japan proper, in North China, not at Shanghai but at Hong Kong and Canton, in Thailand, and possibly in the Philippines. The difficulty is that there has been such a scarcity of really reliable information from all these points.

Atrocities Not Rule

However, it is clear enough, as was said at the outset, that atrocities have not been the rule in Japan's dealing with captive Americans and other Occidentals. It seems certain that the Japanese Army has used "China tactics" of cruelty against Filipinos in the Philippines (as opposed to Filipinos in Shanghai and elsewhere, where they haxe been treated as Americans)—reaping a natural reverse-reward in the form of flight to the hills by farmers, and unwillingness of producers generally to collaborate in the Japanese New Order. But in general, the testimony of all messages is about alike. The Japanese have done as well by their Occidental captives as could be asked under prevailing conditions.

At Peiping, for example, the staff of American-endowed Yenching University outside the city was at first confined to the campus. Later J. Leighton Stuart, President and others were kept in the former compound of the American Marines in the Legation Quarter. Finally Dr. Stuart was removed to formal internment at Tientsin.

Americans in Japan were apparently rounded up promptly and they are being kept under conditions which cannot be easy, but are not cruel. Many messages have now come from various channels, testifying to this.

At Hong Kong, outdoor internment camps have been made. This does not entail special hardship since the climate is semi-tropical.

In Manila, American men of "fighting age" are kept at Santo Tomas University which is large and has a campus. Some wives are there. Women with small children are being allowed to stay in their homes, as are men 50 years old or more.

Internment is being practiced in Thailand. At Canton, a few are confined on Shameen Island which always was the chief foreign area.

Shanghai has been the object, if not necessarily the source, of many sensational rumors including the story of Americans pulling rickshas. But at least four men have escaped from the city, some messages have come through official channels, and there is still at least one fairly direct means of telegraphic transmission through a neutral country. It is necessary to have a representative in the country in question to send such messages. However, it should be noted that anyone can still telegraph to Chungking or other points in free China, to Macao (Portuguese island colony near Hong Kong), and to the following Philippine points: Cebu, Bohol, Leyte, all parts of Mindinao except Davao, Negros, Panay and Samar.

Knew Some Liberty

In Shanghai the general position is that most of the Americans are being allowed to go about their businesses insofar as circumstances permit. Many firms are being liquidated. Some are being taken over by the Japanese. All English language newspapers were at first closed, but later some reopened under Japanese management—including the formerly American Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury, from operation of which the Japanese excluded the American editors, Frederick Burr Opper and his British columnist colleague H. G. W. Woodhead.

Banking business is being shifted exclusively to Japanese hands, as are insurance and other financial key enterprises. The American Consulate key people, together with those of the United States Court for China headed by Judge Milton J. Helmick of New Mexico, were first put under "protective custody" in the Metropole Hotel across the street from the locked Consulate, later shifted to three floors of the residential Hotel Cathay Mansions in the French Concession.

All supplies are short and there is probably suffering because of lack of coal, though the local countryside should supply meat and vegetables (except rice) in reasonable abundance. It is known that some few residents are even being allowed to remain in suburban homes, although the failure of any more people to escape after the exit of the first four—three newspapermen and a young bank employee—suggests stringent Japanese watchfulness, probably coupled with threats of arrest or worse in the case of unsuccessful escape efforts. There has been no word of J. B. Powell and Victor Keen, American newspapermen, since news of their arrest.

Two men have escaped from Hong Kong. The first, F. W. Kendall, a consulting mining engineer from Pasadena, was reported in Chungking on Jan. 29 and it is not certain that he remained till the end of the siege. Last week a motorcar distributor for Starr, Park & Freeman, Inc., of New York City, turned up at Kukong, a little town 40 miles north of Canton after having gone through the whole Hong Kong travail. He was J. Arthur Duff, a Canadian born in China and well able to take care of himself. Of his experiences he said nothing, cabling briefly for a replacement of official documents destroyed in the fighting and giving an address where he could be reached in Kunming, head of the Burma Road. Once he arrives there, a point of better communications in all respects, more information should be available.

No Extreme Cruelty

Missionaires and others telegraphing from the Philippines all say that Luzon is out of touch with the rest of the islands. However, runner communication with Manila is being kept by General MacArthur's forces and news through this channel assures that initial alarmist reports were overdrawn. Life at none of these points is easy, but no American appears to be suffering extreme cruelty or other hardship.

The question of money is naturally in the minds of all with loved ones in the captive areas. State Department authorization to the Swiss assures that Americans in dire need can obtain money from Swiss consular or diplomatic authorities, on mere unsecured promissory notes. Arrangements—vexatiously protracted — are being made for regular transmission of funds from friends and relatives in America, but this has not been arranged as yet and neither the State Department nor the Red Cross can accept money although the Special Division will remit soon on a basis of deposits by private individuals with the Treasury.

It was hoped by Red Cross officials that they might be allowed to send supplies to civilians in the Philippines and elsewhere, but thus far no luck has been experienced. The steamship Mactan took 200 wounded to Australia and Shanghai, and incidentally was never attacked by the Japanese, despite false reports to that effect. Red Cross officials wanted the Japanese to allow it to be sent back with food and other necessities for at least the lepers at Culion, and preferably for non-combatant prisoners in Manila, but no permission has been granted. All arrangements thus far completed affect either formally recognized prisoners of war or diplomatic representatives, and this fact has led to much confusion in the minds of those who explicably could not penetrate fine distinctions.

What should people in America do if they have friends or relatives in the occupied areas? Write to the Special Division of the State Department, Washington, giving the name and making clear whether inquiry should be telegraphed, also whether it is desired to supply funds when this can be done. It will do no harm to provide similar information to the National Red Cross, Washington (or to local chapters), and perhaps also to the Civilian Internees Information Bureau, Provost Marshal General, War Department. Official wheels turn slowly but they do turn, and there is no need to believe unsubstantiated alarmist rumors.

New Envoy

By a Staff Artist

Walter Nash
First Minister to the United States from New Zealand.

Fight Until Victory Pledged New Zealand by Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP)—President Roosevelt yesterday assured New Zealand's first Minister to the United States that "We shall not falter" until the war in the Pacific is won.

The newly appointed Minister, Walter Nash, called at the White House to present his credentials and took occasion to express New Zealand's gratitude "for the splendid assistance and co-operation which has been and is being given in the fight for the freedom of the democracies."

In reply the President reaffirmed the friendly feeling of the Americans for the people of New Zealand and the whole British Commonwealth, and continued:

"Our countries have pledged themselves, along with all other United Nations, to employ our full resources in the defeat of Axis aggressors. We shall not falter until the task is complete and our freedom made secure."

Afterward Mr. Nash told reporters that "No man I've met knows more about the needs of the Southern Pacific area than President Roosevelt."

The fall of Singapore, Mr. Nash declared, puts New Zealand in a difficult position. But he added:

"We've never been in the position of thinking things might not happen. If they (the Japanese) come that way, and they might, it won't be easy for them."

All Australia Mobilized On Complete War Footing

SYDNEY, Australia, Feb. 17 (AP)—Prime Minister John Curtin announced today the War Cabinet had been directed to mobilize all human and material resources in Australia for the defense of the Commonwealth against the Japanese.

The Prime Minister said the full Federal Cabinet had instructed the War Cabinet to issue the necessary regulations.

Australia was put on a full war footing in answer to Prime Minister Curtin's call for mobolization of the island continent's manpower and resources.

"That means clearly and specifically that every human being in this country is now at the service of the Government to work for the defense of Australia," he said in a mobilization statement.

"Only two things stand between us and the overthrow of everything we have and hope to have. These are the heroism and fighting power of our men going to battle and the industry, zeal, and devotion of the men left behind."

The Federal Cabinet, meanwhile, set up an Allied Works Council under the control of E. G. Theodore, former Federal Treasurer. He will be known as the Director General of the Allied Works Council and will have more power than any other official except the Director General of Munitions, Essington Lewis.

Mr. Curtin announced that Senator J. M. Fraser, Minister of External Territories, had been appointed Assistant Army Minister.

W. J. Scully, Minister of Commerce, and E. J. Holloway, Minister of Social Services and Health, were appointed to the Production Executive.

In his statement o nmobilizazation, Mr. Curtin said:

"We have reached the stage when a new way of life is impelled on us. All your leisure now—whether due to industrial regulation or your fortunate position—must be devoted to the service of your fellow men. . . .

"The challenge has been flung down. Adversity has never cowed you, overwhelming odds have never intimidated you and today I call on you to invoke all the best qualities of your ancestry, go forth to the workshop and factory to work there as long as you can stand."

Normandie: 'No Sabotage'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 17—The Navy has increased efforts to scotch rumors still going the rounds that the Normandie, taken over by the Government and renamed the Lafayette, was sabotaged. There is not one iota of evidence to support the sabotage theory, one naval officer said.

Naval officials in Brooklyn last week duplicated the set-up that obtained aboard the Normandie when the fire broke out Feb. 9 in the grand salon. The full crew involved in the Normandie accident took their places in the experiment just as they would were they aboard the Normandie. At the base of a steel column an acetylene torch operator worked and around him were the overseer, helpers, and asbestos shield handler. Bales of life preservers, of the same content as those aboard the Normandie and wrapped in tar paper and burlap were set up near the steel column at exactly the same distance from the torch operator as they were aboard the vessel.

When the torch worker began operations just as he had on the Normandie, the sparks shot out, inflamed the life preservers and started the fire. The preservers ignited with astonishing speed and burst into intense flame within seconds.

Naval officials voiced the view that the Naval Court of Inquiry ordered to study the fire will establish that there was no negligence or carelessness on the part of any man in the armed service. The Normandie lies on her side in the mud of the Hudson River bottom as a result of the fire.

La Guardia Backs Layoff Aid

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP)—Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York, saying "Our entire industry will have to be transformed into war production," appealed to a Congressional committee today to approve a $300,000,000 plan of benefits to displaced workers.

"If it was 1,000 or 100,000 workers, they could be absorbed, but the number is so great that it creates a national problem, not a state problem," the Mayor told the House Ways and Means Committee.

Administration leaders were reported to have lost hope of bringing the legislation to a vote.

"We can't say to them, you've lost your job; that's your lookout; go out and find a job," Mr. La Guardia counseled.

"Some will find jobs; others will have to be trained; and some will have difficulty finding work."

Then, replying to many Governors who have insisted that the problem should be handled by the States, rather than the Federal Government, the Mayor said:

"If this bill is not passed, the States now appearing before you will come right back asking for Federal aid."

He said it is not a question of states' rights "but one of national security."

Gov. Frank Dixon of Alabama presented on behalf of himself and Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota, this five-point alternative program which would authorize:

1. The United States Employment Service to pay a training wage to a displaced worker and to extend training facilities to determine the type of new war-job training.

2. Payment of a "stand by" wage to displaced essential war workers who have exhausted their State payments.

3. The Employment Service to pay workers travel allowances for transportation to new war jobs.

4. The Employment Service to carry on public defense work for displaced workers or,

5. A grant or Recnostruction Finance Corporation loan to a state unemployment compensation reserve which "is seriously depleted" by payment of benefits to displaced workers.

The joint statement of the two Governors said:

"In addition to all of these it would be borne in mind that the states and municipalities will also be continuing to carry on their welfare and relief program on the need for assistance basis."

Nazis Admit Lines Pierced By Russians Near Vyazma

Tuesday, Feb. 17

The German High Command acknowledged today a break-through in its lines by Russian forces in the area 50 miles southeast of Vyazma, but said the Soviet troops had been encircled and wiped out in a counterattack after heavy fighting.

The German Radio also admitted that the Russians had advanced 180 miles in some sectors since the start of their winter offensive.

A London report indicated that the southern jaw of the Red Army's central front pincer—almost matching gains in the north—had thrust past the German base at Smolensk with an advance of 80 miles or more from the Kirov zone, which lies 150 miles southwest of Moscow.

The British Radio said the Russians had crossed the Sozh River, which winds southwestward for 200 miles across Smolensk Province and White Russia to empty into the Dnieper at the Ukrainian frontier.

Russian troops have occupied several more villages on the Donets front, the Radio said.

Also from the London station came a report that a Soviet cruiser, aided by an ice-breaker, had battered through floes to shatter fortifications in a Nazi-occupied village at the approaches to Leningrad. Presumably this referred to an operation in the Gulf of Finland.

Russian reports acknowledged Nazi counterattacks at several points, but said that despite these the Red Army offensive had carried to within 70 miles of the old Polish frontier, threatening Smolensk with wide encirclement.

Backed close to or actually driven out of their basic fortifications, the Germans seemed to be offering much stiffer resistance and to be regaining a measure of their mobility, for they sent tank units into some threatened sectors.

The German tanks, however, operated in small groups, it was said, rarely more than a half-dozen in each. The Russians, too, brought up their tanks which had been comparatively idle during the worst of the winter.

Hitler Plans Norse Army?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KUIBYSHEV, Russia, Feb. 17—Has Hitler a vacancy on the Soviet Northern Front? This question is being asked here in connection with the appointment of Maj. Vidkun Quisling to the puppet Premiership of Norway. The Finns are entering the fifth month of passivity in the Karelian forests. Finnish ski troops on the Moscow Front from whom the Soviets expected a great deal of trouble proved to be no serious menace. Either they were too exhausted to fight or were disappointed at the results of collaboration with the Germans. Unless fresh troops are forthcoming it is felt that the Northern Front is liable to collapse and so enable Soviet troops to expel the Germans from the entire Leningrad region and Esthonia.

Actually, there is nothing strange in the idea of the formation of a Norwegian Army for northern service following the preliminary signing of the Norwegian-German Peace. Norwegians do not want to fight for Germany, but the fact remains that some persons whose legitimate governments are allied with Russia are fighting against it.

Soviet troops long ago recovered from their surprise at meeting Poles, Czechs and even Serbs in German uniforms—not to mention Frenchmen, Spaniards and other "neutrals."

It is expected that Hitler will try to convert Norway from an occupied country into an ally. If the experiment has the slightest success, Hitler will seek understudies for other war-weary partners.

Anglo-American 'Incident'?

LONDON, Feb. 17 (AP)—An official investigation of criticism by United States nationals of British arrangements for removing civilians from Penang was proposed today by Robert Patton Bower, a Conservative member of the House of Commons.

He said he would ask the Undersecretary of State for Colonies in Parliament "whether his attention has been drawn to allegations made by Mr. Elliot H. Simpson, American importer who recently returned to the United States from Penang, criticizing the treatment of American citizens by British authorities in connection with evacuation arrangements and whether, in view of the serious effects these allegations are likely to have on Anglo-American relations, he will cause an immediate inquiry to be held."

[Mr. Simpson, secretary of an American rubber importing firm, reached Jersey City from Singapore Feb. 13 and said he would go to Washington to report to the State Department concerning alleged British negligence in arranging for the departure of civilians from the island off the Malayan west coast.

The British, he averred, ordered their own women and children to leave Penang but "never notified the Americans to leave." He said they learned about the withdrawal by accident and managed to flee four days after the British nationals left.]

5 Fleeing Frenchmen Rescued by British

LONDON (AP)—Five Frenchmen escaping from their German-occupied land to fight beside the United Nations have reached England after being picked up by a British warship in the Channel.

The Frenchmen said they were at sea in their motor boat for 105 hours. The boat was provisioned with only two small tins of sardines, some chicken and a small pieces of bread.

Virginia's Assembly Votes to Honor Tyler

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 17 — A resolution to have the Virginia Assembly take note of the 150th anniversary of the birth of President Tyler and the 100th anniversary of his accession to the Presidency was passed by both houses of the Legislature.

Both anniversaries, Senator Hunsden Cary of Henrico, sponsor of the resolution, have thus far passed unobserved.

A committee of five members will be named to plan the commemorative action, two from the Senate and three from the House.

Netherlander Held On Sabotage Charge

DETROIT, Feb. 17 (AP)—Martin Halsema, Netherlands-born factory foreman described by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as the first person to be accused as a saboteur since the United States entered the war, stood mute at his arraignment yesterday before a United States commissioner.

A plea of innocent was entered for him and he was held under $10,000 bond pending hearing Feb. 25.

John S. Bugas, chief of the FBI's Detroit office, said Mr. Halsema, foreman at the Wilson Foundry & Machine Company of Pontiac, Mich., ordered workmen to put steel pinions in cast-iron being used on Army and Navy orders. Mr. Bugas also blamed him for repeated breaks in conveyor belts used in the plant.

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Ickes Calls for Sharp Cut In 'Gas' and Oil Consumption

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17—Federal Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes warned today that 15 per cent oil and gasoline curtailment is necessary in civilian use.

Because of torpedoed tankers and increased oil war needs, Mr. Ickes told Congress that, "a serious decline in stocks, now particularly manifest in fuel oil, is a present fact."

Eastern oil executives have recommended immediate closing of retail gasoline outlets from 7 p. m. to 7 a. m. and all day Sunday, Mr. Ickes disclosed.

Mr. Ickes said he was not yet ready to make this recommendation but was considering it, as well as a system of rationing, if voluntary curtailment is not effective.

Seeks Pipe Line

Mr. Ickes said he was asking the War Production Board to reconsider his earlier application for steel priorities for a 24 inch pipe line from Texas to New York.

While there is still a "comfortable" overall surplus of oil, Mr. Ickes said the reserve is less than normal, and is declining.

"The decline which is now in progress is far more severe than normal," Mr. Ickes declared.

Total inventories of crude oil, gasoline, light heating oil and heavy fuel oil are now 5,705,000 barrels below the level of last year.

To discuss the situation Mr. Ickes said he called the executives of the chief oil companies of the East to Washington last week.

Curtailment Essential

Summarizing the situation, the oil executives declared:

"Unless steps are promptly taken to bring about substantial curtailment, the drop in total East Coast stocks will continue at about the same rate during the next seven weeks as during January, and that this will bring total East Coast stocks substantially below a safe working level."

The oil leaders urged still further use of tank cars and a cut of oil consumption by 15 per cent during the period Feb. 15-April 1.

To implement this recommendation, leaders urged immediate closing of all retail gas outlets from 7 p. m. to 7 a. m., and all day Sunday, with a few necessary exceptions, and an appeal for voluntary co-operation of the public to ward off formal rationing. If rationing becomes necessary they recommended the consumer coupon book system.

Since Eastern tankers have been diverted to help out the West Coast, the oil men recommended that consumer use be curtailed there as well as in the East.

'Prudent Pessimist'

Mr. Ickes praised the results of increasing use of tank cars on the railroads. He defended at some length his much criticized efforts at oil curtailment last summer, declaring the present situation justified the precautions. He described himself as a "prudent pessimist," and denounced "lilting optimists."

"Regardless of the eventual benefits of the great tanker-building program, tankers are—for the present—being sunk faster than they are coming off the ways," Mr. Ickes said.

He said there had been "spectacular success" in increasing use of tank cars for hauling oil, but that this could only meet "a fraction of our needs."

Mr. Ickes did not give statistics on production of 100 octane aviation gasoline but said that precautions for increased production put into effect before the war had increased output many times and added that he was "gratified" at the results.

Piped Oil Loaded

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Feb. 17 (AP)—Chief Engineer R. A. Riddle of the Carolinas Division of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey announced today that tank cars were being loaded from the new Baton Rouge-to-Greensboro oil pipe line for shipment to eastern seaboard points.

Sinking of coastwise tankers by German U-boats necessitated the loading of tank cars which eventually will take 40,000 barrels of gasoline daily to eastern points.

Mr. Riddle said the Plantation Pipe Line Company began delivery of 20,000 barrels daily for loading in tank cars at Greensboro today for transshipment by rail.

Next week, he said, the pumping schedule will be increased to permit the loading at Charlotte of another 20,000 barrels daily.

War developments made day and night and Sunday work necessary both on the pipe line and in loading the cars, he said.

Canadian Defenses Turned to Pacific by Japan's Drive

Greater emphasis due on farm production and munitions, less upon infantry for Britain.

By Bruce Hutchison
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 17—Canada's plan of war will have to be reconsidered and, in some phases, largely revised as a result of Japanese victories in the Far East, according to sources close to the Federal Government.

They forecast these changes:

1. Larger concentration on agricultural production, and the manufacture of munitions.

2. Less emphasis on the dispatch of infantry expeditions to Britain.

3. Larger measures of defense on the Pacific Coast.

An upward revision of the nation's agricultural plans is necessitated by the cutting off of America's normal soya bean exports from the Orient. This, it is believed in Ottawa, will compel the United States to grow large areas of beans to produce necessary vegetable oils. As a result, the United States is expected to need Canadian feed grains and even wheat. The Canadian Government is preparing to increase the output of feed grains in addition to raising very largely its production of dairy products, eggs and meats for Britain.

Shortage of Farm Help

Since about 100,000 boys have left Canadian farms to join the fighting services, the chief immediate man-power problem of the nation is on the land. It will be necessary not merely to replace men who have left the farms but increase the total volume of farm labor.

The demand of the United States production chief, Donald M. Nelson, for munitions production now, not in 1943, greatly strengthened the position of the Canadian Government in concentrating every possible effort on its war factories. Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King and Col. J. L. Ralston, Defense Minister, have recently insisted that the war program must be "balanced" and cannot be measured by the number of men in army uniform, but the most insistent political fact in this nation today is the public demand for a larger military establishment—a demand which finds its expression in the drive for total conscription.

Defense Picture Changed

A new factor has entered the Government's calculations in the last few weeks—the necessity of larger defense on the Canadian Pacific Coast. In the House of Commons and privately the Government has been faced with vigorous demands for larger coastal defenses and has been attacked for failing to equip coastal troops with the best weapons. The Government's reply, of course, is that Canada's weapons are going very largely to its Allies overseas. But the Japanese advances in the Pacific, it seems agreed in Ottawa, will compel Canada to reconsider its scheme of Pacific Coast defense.

Colonel Ralston indicated to Parliament that the present defense contemplates chiefly the danger of air raids, but his statement, obviously designed to mollify western members, failed completely to do so. They are insisting on the creation of a mobile striking force, at least a division, which could be rushed to any point where Japan attempted a landing, from Alaska southward.

The only unit in Canada approaching such strength and equipment is the Fourth Division which is scheduled to go to Britain this year, after being armored. Newspapers usually well informed of the Government's plans says it is likely that the Fourth Division will not leave Canada at least until another force of similar strength is created to defend this country.

Inland Route Favored

Meanwhile it is believed here the United States will proceed with the construction of a highway to Alaska this year and the understanding is that a route far from the sea and danger of attack is favored. This route, it is suggested, would stem from the Alberta and not the British Columbia road system as originally intended, and would thus be out of the range of attack from the sea.

Canada certainly will interpose no difficulty in the way of any project desired by the United States for the defense of Alaska, because Alaska's safety is absolutely vital to the safety of western Canada.

In the last few days the Pacific Coast press has been discussing with concern the possibility that Japan may strike at Alaskan bases soon in order to prevent their ultimate use in attacks upon the Japanese islands.

Canada plans to strengthen its defensive communications by completing the construction of a road from Jasper, in the Rockies, westward across British Columbia to its northern port of Prince Rupert. Most of the road already is built, but there are gaps in the eastern section and in the extreme west. Interned Japanese will be used as laborers on the eastern section. The first of some hundreds will be moved there during the next few days.

Associated Press

Chiefs of the Canadian Coastal Defense

Seen in the "operations room," somewhere in British Columbia, are the men who are responsible for defense of Canada's Pacific Coast, from the International Boundary to Alaska. Direct contact is maintained with headquarters of the United States Pacific Defense in San Francisco. Left to right are Commodore J. W. R. Beech, Navy; Maj. Gen. R. O. Alexander, of the Pacific Command, and Air Commodore L. F. Stevenson, of the Western Air Command.

Secret Session

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 17—A secret session of Parliament will be held immediately after the conclusion of the present debate on the Speech from the Throne to discuss Canada's defense. A request for a meeting in camera has been made several times both last session and this particularly by M. J. Coldwell, Co-operative Commonwealth Federation leader, but the tragic fate of Singapore has intensified the demand.

Howard Green, a member from Vancouver, yesterday urged that the secret session should discuss the defense of Canada's coasts, particularly the Pacific.

"The fall of Singapore," he said, "may mean that Canada has only a limited time in which to prepare." The western member insisted that time was precious and suggested that the secret session might well take place before the plebiscite bill was discussed. Mr. Coldwell also urged a speedy discussion of the whole defense effort "in view of the general situation which is developing."

Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King was in entire agreement with the suggestion to hold a secret session.

Mr. King at the same time mentioned that he had just been informed by Col. J. L. Ralston, Minister of Defense "that members of the staff of his department have had certain steps in view that might obviate the necessity of having an immediate discussion of the Pacific situation and which would put matters in such shape that the House might be more fully informed, if the steps they are taking should be taken before the secret session is held."

There is naturally no indication what these steps are and if they were known they would unquestionably be held from public knowledge for obvious reasons.

The Prime Minister paid tribute on behalf of Parliament and the people of Canada to "the heroic resistance of the defenders of Singapore which will be recorded throughout time as comparable to any recorded chapter of valor and endurance." The defense of Singapore had deeply stirred the hearts of Canadian people and "make us more determined than ever to resist with all our might the onslaught of the enemy and to devote the utmost of our strength to the defense of freedom."

'Draft' Seen Possible to Fill Vital War Industries Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17—If you were one of the 9,000,000 men who registered in yesterday's "father-and-son" draft, don't be too sure that the Government won't use you before this war is over.

Perhaps you won't be called to carry a gun or fly an airplane, but there's a good chance that you may be "drafted" for a job in vital war industries that face serious labor shortages.

Officials in Washington have hinted that if the voluntary enlistment of men for these jobs fails, Congress may eventually be asked to authorize compulsory assignment of workers to jobs where they can contribute most to the war effort.

President Roosevelt's "parasite" test which he has asked to be applied to persons in nonessential war jobs may eventually be put to the man power of the whole nation.

Before compulsion is invoked voluntary means of getting men to switch from nondefense work to essential defense jobs will be fully tried. These will include appeals to the patriotism of the workers and their employers, the lure of higher wages and, possibly, threats of induction into the Army.

To Cover 48,000,000

In preparation for effective use of the huge reservoir of man power Selective Service headquarters have announced that every registrant not already in military service will soon be sent a detailed questionnaire on his vocational background.

The inventory of man power will eventually cover approximately 48,000,000 American men, virtually every male between the ages of 18 and 65.

All except those between the ages of 18 and 20 and between 45 and 65 have now registered. The remainder will be called to sign up in a non-military registration next May or June.

The Army and Navy today are talking in terms of an ultimate military force of 7,000,000 to 8,000,000 men to be recruited from men between the ages of 20 and 45. The exact number of those who will be needed to keep the second line of defense—the armament factories and civilian defense activities—going has not yet been determined.

Washington officials are talking in general terms about the necessity for converting 10,000,000 workers to defense jobs in the next year.

Information gathered by the Selective Service on its forthcoming questionnaires will be turned over to the United States Employment Service, to which defense factories apply for workers.

Drawing Due in March

Order of call for men who registered yesterday will be determined in a national "goldfish bowl" drawing tentatively scheduled for mid-March.

Heavy calls for men for the armed services, both from groups already registered and those who signed up yesterday, are expected to be made from every draft board. Each board will be asked to furnish about as many men in the next six months as it did during the entire 18 months since the Selective Service system was inaugurated.

Large numbers of men previously turned down for eyes and teeth will be given another opportunity to qualify under new Army physical standards announced today.

More than 20 per cent of the men rejected for physical disability under the old Army standards were turned down because of defective teeth. Formerly the Army required that an inductee have a minimum of six masticating and six incisor teeth: all of which were opposed; the new requirement merely states that he be able to eat and digest Army "chow."

Allowances for Dependents

Sight requirements were similarly liberalized.

The Social Security Board is working on a system of allowances that will free a number of married men for service who have been heretofore exempt from the draft because of dependents.

Two recent controversial rulings by Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, today caused him to be called to Capitol Hill for questioning by the House Military Affairs Committee behind closed doors.

One was his recent classification of the motion picture industry as an essential wartime industry which would allow certain key workers to be exempt from military service. The other was today's disclosure that local draft boards had been directed to defer "labor leaders" and Government labor liaison men. A labor leader would have to show that his job was necessary "to expedite the successful prosecution of the war" just as an exempted chemist or engineer would be required to do.

Stiff Penalty Asked For Racketeering

LONDON, Feb. 17 (AP)—The capital penalty or life imprisonment for food and gambling racketeers will be asked in the House of Commons, Robert Patton Bower, a member of Parliament, said today.

He declared he would ask the Home Secretary at a future Commons session "If he will consider taking powers to make those people who run gambling dens, sell bootleg liquor, or otherwise endeavor to make an illegitimate profit out of the national emergency liable to the capital penalty or imprisonment for life."

La Guardia Replaces Two On N. Y. Civil Service Board

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 17—Latest in Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia's shakeup today had swept into office a new municipal Civil Service Commission. The Mayor replaced Paul J. Kern, president and his political protege of a decade, with Harry W. Marsh, Director of the Connecticut State Personnel Department, and Wallace S. Sayre, second member of the body, with Mrs. Bruce Bromley, Vice-Chairman of the City Welfare Department's Advisory Board on Child Welfare. The third member of the bi-partisan committee, Ferdinand Q. Morton, Negro Democrat and 20-year incumbent, was reinstated.

The revamping of the City's Civil Service personnel resulted from an attack by the Commission on Corporation Counsel William C. Chanler, who, with the Mayor's backing, refused to represent it in litigation over the jobs of four employees of the City Register's Office due for ouster under county reform legislation which brought this pay roll strictly under Civil Service.

Mr. Kern's defense in the public hearing before the Mayor on Feb. 9 was that the Commission in fighting their retention was carrying out the provisions of the State Constitution. Mayor La Guardia, in pressing his suspension charges against the Commissioners of conduct unbecoming officials in publishing a "deliberately false statement" and of insubordination, omitted the latter in his hearing procedure.

Mr. Kern, whose association with the Mayor as a promising young law graduate dates from Mr. La Guardia's years in the House of Representatives, where he served for more than a decade up to 1930, responded to the removal with the statement that he would appeal to the courts for reinstatement. The Mayor's action, he declared, "not only stripped Civil Service of its independence, but has behind-the-scene aspects which will shock the people of the City."

"The basic issue here," he said, "is the right of the members of the Civil Service Commission to maintain and extend the merit system . . . whether the Mayor wants them to or not. The Mayor has long desired complete domination of the Civil Service Commission on the trivial pretext advanced in this case, then the Commission will indeed be completely subservient to every executive whim. . . .

The new Commission head was secretary of the National Civil Service Reform League and of the Civil Service Reform Association prior to appointment as First Deputy Commissioner of the New York City Welfare Department by the Mayor in 1934. His Connecticut post, supervising 8,000 State employees, dates from 1937. A native of Grand Rapids, Mich., he is a Columbia University graduate and a World War veteran.

Mrs. Bromley, whose Commissioner's salary will be $6,500, has been active in Girl Scout work. She has been a consistent Republican in national elections, but supported Mayor La Guardia in his 1933 and 1937 campaigns and was named by him to the Child Welfare Board in 1938.

American Soldiers March at Toronto In Loan Campaign

TORONTO, Feb. 17 (AP)—Despite a steady drizzle of rain, thousands of residents lined the route of march yesterday as a picked detachment of 150 United States soldiers paraded to the City Hall as a feature of the Second Victory Loan campaign.

Yonge Street, the main thoroughfare, was lined on both sides as the "Invaders," led by their own band, marched to the enthusiastic welcome in City Hall Square. Torontonians also got their first glimpse of Canada's new heavy tank, the Ram, which rumbled along accompanied by a contingent of smaller Valentine tanks, Bren gun-carriers, and a mobile anti-aircraft gun.

On a flag-draped platform, Brig. Gen. Thomas E. Troland, in command of the United States contingent; Maj. Gen. C. F. Constantine, district officer commanding Canadian forces; Mayor Fred Conboy, and other dignitaries posed for pictures and newsreels.

General Troland, in a brief address, referred to Canadians and Americans as "brothers in arms."

"We have been called cousins," he said, "but we are more than that. Today we are brothers in arms."

Later Members of the Ontario Legislature gave up their seats to the visiting soldiers, who arrived by train from Montreal.

U. S. to Set Pace In War Efforts

QUEBEC, Feb. 17 (AP)—The United States "will not allow" its war effort to be surpassed by that of any of the other United Nations, J. Pierrepont Moffat, United States Minister to Ottawa, told a joint meeting of the Men's and Women's Canadian Clubs of Quebec today.

"I do not say any of this to you in a boasting spirit; I say this to you by way of encouragement, by way of assurance that the United States as the latest, perhaps, of the co-belligerents, will not allow her effort to be surpassed by those of any."

Mr. Moffat credited Canada's stand beside Britain in the early stages of the war with being one of the factors which brought home to Americans "all that was at stake in the war and all that we should do to help defeat your enemies."

FBI Seizes Secret Papers In Raid on Japanese Aliens

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17 (AP)—Japanese uniforms and secret documents, seized in new Federal Bureau of Investigation raids upon Japanese alien areas in Northern California, were studied today while demands increased for more stringent restrictions upon alien populations within strategic Pacific Coast zones.

At Sacramento, California's Capital and near important air fields, Federal agents confiscated truckloads of contrabrand, including the uniforms, and arrested 14 aliens.

Nat Pieper, chief of the FBI at San Francisco, said contraband included four Japanese Army and Navy uniforms, two United States Army uniforms, important secret documents, and three empty aerial bomb casings.

In Monterey, near the coast and large Army camps, the FBI arrested four more Japanese aliens in the second sortie within a week in that region.

House Hearings

A special House of Representatives Committee was en route to San Francisco to open hearings on problems involved in the evacuation of alien populations from the Pacific Coast. Chairman John H. Tolan (D) of California said his Committee would hear testimony from Lieut. Gen. John DeWitt, commanding general of western defense, and Gov. Culbert L. Olson. Later hearings were scheduled for Portland, Ore.; Seattle, Wash., and Los Angeles.

With the second greatest alien population in the union, California grew increasingly concerned about what should be done to protect vital defense centers. Hundreds of aliens already have been shifted from forbidden zones, although the bulk of an estimated 10,000 have until Feb. 4 to move.

The San Joaquin County Farm Bureau Federation passed a resolution calling upon Governor Olson and Federal authorities to declare martial law in California to enforce alien restrictions. Another resolution said removal of Japanese farmers, reported to produce a third of California's vegetable crop, would not interfere with normal production.

"Dumping" Protested

A plea was issued by Richard M. Neustadt, head of the Social Security Board for western States, that Americans aid in lessening the hardships caused by sudden disruption of alien homes.

In Los Angeles, travel permits were issued to 200 families to move to a 1,000-acre settlement in Orange County. The move was protested by Sheriff Jesse L. Elliott on grounds that he did not want to see Orange County made "a dumping ground for the Japs."

An editor of a Seattle Japanese-American paper, James Sakamoto, warned of difficulties facing both aliens and sections into which they are shifted. "If they suddenly put down several hundred in one area," Mr. Sakamoto said, "there may be some terrible race riots. We hope the Government will disperse the Japanese over a wide area."

Nazi Move Is Seen To Halt Evacuation Of Finn Children

LONDON (ONA)—Finnish press attacks on a movement to send children to Sweden were interpreted by competent Scandinavian observers as a German effort to sow distrust between Finland and Sweden in order to make Finland's isolation from the outer world and dependence on Germany complete.

While Swedish preparations to enlarge humanitarian work on behalf of suffering Finnish children were in full swing, these Nazi-inspired newspapers suddenly feigned misgivings over the children's cultural welfare. They sounded warnings lest the children lose their attachment to the Mother Country and the Finnish language.

Certain writers suggested that food needed for the children might just as well be sent to Finland, thus intimating still another motive in the press campaign, namely to improve supplies to Finland and bolster the lowered Finnish morale.

Evacuation of children to Sweden, meanwhile, has slowed down. Not more than 6,000 to 7,000 have actually arrived, it was reported.

Observers suggested a further motive for German fostering of ill feeling between Sweden and Finland in the possibility that Sweden might become a possible mediator between Finland and the Allies in a peace attempt.

Sideglances in Washington: Leon Henderson, Long-Thinker

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Relapse: Price Administrator Leon Henderson, as you may know, formerly was a college professor. At the outset of his last press conference, he promised solemnly not to give "another economic lecture." Instead he asked for questions:

His answer to the first ran 5, 10, 15 and finally 20 minutes.

At that point he caught himself.

"Here I am making another lecture," he apologized. "But you asked what I thought."

In Plain Sight: On top of their hatchet-burying statement on farm prices the other day, Mr. Henderson and Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard had lunch together.

The place they chose was—to say the least—obvious. It was the National Press Club where leading commentators and columnists also eat.

No. 1 Collector: When Prof. Samuel E. Morison, professor of history at Harvard University helped dedicate the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library at Hyde Park, he chided the President a bit about being the nation's No. 1 collector.

"If you are going to keep a snug harbor for all your collections and your papers from the White House: I shall have to warn you to give some of those 'oddities' the 'deep six' or they will overflow and take up the space needed for documents," he said.

This week, the Library's annual report revealed acquisition of "hundreds of trinkets, souvenirs, relics and curios which had been sent to him by men, women and children from all parts of the United States as evidence of their esteem and good will."

Included are: 161 naval prints and other pictures; 113 ship models; 550 coins, medals, medallions and pieces of jewelry; 51 walking sticks; 44 flags and pennants; 27 gavels; 18 paperweights; 14 vases and 842 other objects of "miscellaneous character."

American Influence: Did you notice when Prime Minister Winston Churchill referred in his Feb. 1st speech to the catastrophe at Pearl Harbor that destroyed the much counted-on "shield of seapower" he prefaced his remarks with the phrase, "but: my friends"?

Destiny: "If any of you become discouraged and you feel you are licked, remember the experience of Lincoln," representative Paul W. Shafer (R) of Michigan told his House colleagues the other day.

"He failed in a business venture in 1831.

"He was defeated for the Legislature in 1832.

"His sweetheart, Ann Rutledge, passed on in 1835.

"He was elected to Congress in 1836 but was defeated for re-election in 1848.

"He was defeated for the Vice-Presidency in 1855.

"He was defeated for the United States Senate in 1858.

"He was elected President of the United States in 1860."

Racial Discrimination Cited In U. S. Defense Employment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 17—Documentary evidence indicating that a nationwide problem of employment discrimination against Negroes, aliens, Jews, and others persists in wartime production plants, though in slightly lessened degree now, was produced here today as the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices examined 500 complaints charging such discrimination in the industries of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut.

Before action on the complaints had begun, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, testifying yesterday, charged that labor unions were practicing a large share of the racial discrimination and that their attitude was a crucial factor in the national situation.

"I'm not afraid to say politically imprudent things," the Mayor declared. "I'll say this now: many of your labor unions won't take a black man in. What are you going to do about a situation like that?"

Matter of Education

The Mayor held that the discrimination problem was largely a question of education and stressed the need of arousing the American public of the dangers to democracy inherent in denying men the right to work because of race, creed, or color.

The 500 complaints, drawn from evidence presented by Eugene Davidson, a Negro and the Committee's field representative who has been working in New York and vicinity assembling data, charged discrimination for reasons of race or creed involving a score of industrial plants engaged in war production, including factories making airplane parts and surgical apparatus.

The President's Committee, which included in its membership David Sarnoff, head of the Radio Corporation of America; Mark Ethridge, Manager of the Louisville Courier-Journal; Earl B. Dickerson, Chicago alderman; Frank Fenton, representing the American Federation of Labor; John Brophy, of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and Milton R. Webster, Vice-President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, continued to hear evidence today.

Threat to War Effort

Meanwhile a brief against discriminatory practices "imperiling the success of the nation's war effort" was submitted by the Nonsectarian Anti-Nazi League, which listed names of companies concerned and described their practices of inquiring into the racial and religious origins of applicants.

Representatives of alien interests stressed the suggestion of Lieut. Gov. Charles Poletti, who recently urged the Committee to aid in eliminating a "widespread misconception" that aliens could not be hired in defense industries and who said the discrimination picture in New York was "very dark."

Mr. Poletti had urged that the State Industrial Commissioner be empowered to hold hearings and issue subpoenas; that private employment agencies be compelled to disclose records, and that the penal laws be amended to include those who aid employers to practice discrimination.

Speaking for the Negroes, Henry W. Pope of the Welfare Council of New York held it to be the duty of Federal, State and local Governments to help remove the prejudice against Negro employment. Mr. Pope said racial discrimination was responsible for loss to the United States of one-tenth of its potential man power.

Claims U. S. Lost Pacific on Dec. 7

LAPEER, Mich., Feb. 17 (AP)—Representative Jesse P. Wolcott (R) of Michigan declares that current lack of information regarding activities of the United States Pacific Fleet is "due to the fact that America lost control of the Pacific at Pearl Harbor."

"This control was lost," Representative Wolcott told a Republican rally here Feb. 13, "because eight out of nine American capital ships—light and heavy cruisers and battleships—which were in Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7 when the Japanese attacked were destroyed, as well as 473 bomber planes, which were reduced to scrap.

Representative Wolcott said Secretary Frank Knox "veiled the truth" when he said certain damaged ships could be salvaged.

"As a matter of fact," the Congressman declared, "it will take months or years to effect repairs."

The speaker urged a policy of frankness concerning losses he said were "common knowledge in Washington" and known as well to Axis foes.

"The American people can take it," he said.

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The Christian Science Monitor
Woman's Page—February 17, 1942

Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Jean MacArthur Tennessee's New Heroine

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Woman's Editor, The Christian Science Monitor

To the rest of the country, Gen. Douglas MacArthur may be a great modern hero, but to Murfreesboro, Tenn., he's "Jean Faircloth's husband." The residents of Murfreesboro, with other Americans, watch earnestly the developments in the Philippines, but while the others cheer for the courageous leader of the defending forces, Murfreesboro cheers for Jean and baby Arthur, and prays for their well-being.

Jean Marie Faircloth was born in Nashville, but her family moved to Murfreesboro shortly afterward and she grew up there. She is a slight little person with chestnut hair, touched with auburn; brown, dancing eyes, somewhat almond-shaped; white skin and even whiter teeth, and dainty features. Neighbors and friends in Murfreesboro say none of her pictures ever does her justice. There, she is known for her kindliness, her ready smile, and her loving thought for the friends of her youth.

Although she had traveled extensively in Europe and South America and had lived in the Orient before her marriage to General MacArthur, none of her trips took her far enough from home to break her ties with Murfreesboro. Her letters, say her friends, have always been full of questions: "Where is so-and-so and what is she doing?" The last letter received from her, mailed in Manila before "Pearl Harbor," contained a remembrance for a young Negro boy who used to do errands for the family—and there are no more devoted friends among them all than the Negroes who were the family servants when she lived there. Everybody speaks of her loyalty to her girlhood home.

"Why, she even sent back her magazine subscriptions (those for gifts) to the corner drugstore where she always used to buy her magazines," Murfreesboro friends like to tell you," and she still ordered some of her dresses from a little shop in Nashville. And no one could have been more perfectly groomed to the smallest detail," they add. Her cast-off dresses, incidentally, also came back to Murfreesboro to people she knew needed them.

It was General MacArthur's mother who was responsible for her meeting the man who was later to become her husband. Mrs. MacArthur became acquainted with the charming young Tennessee girl on shipboard on her way to Manila to visit her son. "You must meet my son," she told her. She did, and she and General MacArthur were married some time later, when he had been ordered to report in Washington and she also had returned to the United States.

Their home in Manila was in a penthouse on top of the Manila Hotel. They have had a Chinese nurse for little Arthur ever since he was born, four years ago. His mother's letters described how fond the nurse was of the lively little fellow, and how pleased his father was with little Arthur's salute as he entered the room.

Ever since the war started newspaper reporters have besieged old neighbors and friends for news and pictures of Jean Faircloth MacArthur and they're proud to tell about her. But outsiders don't do her justice, they insist, and it isn't everybody that they will trust with information about Murfreesboro's most beloved heroine.

The name of Jean Faircloth MacArthur is on many a tongue in Murfreesboro, Tennessee, these days. For the wife of America's Number 1 hero is simply "our Jean" to the residents of this town where she grew up. Among the snapshots and photographs dug up from old albums are the three shown here. Left: Jean in her garden in Murfreesboro just before she was married. Center: Her graduation picture, when she received her diploma from Soule College, a girls' school that used to be in Murfreesboro. Right: Mrs. MacArthur and small Arthur in Manila. Their home was in a penthouse on top of this hotel before they were evacuated to the Fortress of Corregidor.

Incoming Junior League Head Knows How to Organize

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Mrs. Linville K. Martin of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, nominee for President of the Association of Junior Leagues of America, sank gracefully into the leather chair behind the broad desk in the Junior League headquarters in the Waldorf, just as pinheads of light were beginning to prick their sparkling patterns against the purple-blue of dusk.

"Well, I finally got away from them," she exclaimed with a toss of her head and a ready smile. "Those newspaper and magazine camera men have certainly been putting me through my paces. Been after me the whole afternoon, trying to make me look as if I didn't belong to the seniors in the Junior League . . . And have they kept me going!"

Lithe, easy of manner, not too tall, an eager frankness in her gray-blue eyes, this newly-nominated President, who will be formally inducted to office in May, didn't look as if she had had to struggle long, or in the least, to appear all that the "juniors" of the Junior League would have her be. A more vibrant, happy, and integrated woman would have been difficult to find for the leader of this vast social organization which has its broad share in the country's defense and preservation. Though the Association itself has no national program, it exists to give advisory service to the 146 Junior Leagues. To this end the field staff gives consultation service and teaches courses.

Must Pitch In

"However, there is no such thing as mere Junior League work for us any more," Mrs. Martin said with emphasis and a keen understanding of the vast possibilities and responsibilities of her new office, "only community service work for the whole country—that is what the Junior League will carry on to the best of its ability. The main thing is to pitch in on the total program, and cut across organizational lines. This is the time for organizations to be unselfish in their contributions, to merge their usefulness in the great common cause. Our motto is 'Home defense is the first line of defense.'

"There is no new emphasis," she continued, "on our already well-established program, but simply an enlargement of the placement system, where every girl does some job in community service. This does, however, ask girls to do a little more than they are already doing. We must all learn to budget our time so that we shall have more time for extra jobs."

As Director of Region V, which represents 17 Junior Leagues in the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, Mrs. Martin has had plenty of practice in budgeting her time. She is also serving on the State Defense Council with seven women and about the same number of men. Then there are her husband and children to keep looking after. "Yes, I have my hands full," she admitted in her pleasant Southern voice. "But I just go at things as hard as I can, and when I get fed up with everything, take a day off and play golf for all I'm worth, to blow the cobwebs out of my head. I find it works pretty well.

"My husband, who is a lawyer and deeply interested in aviation, is really responsible for getting me into all this," she confessed. "I used to be terribly timid and shy, and he wanted me to go into Junior League work so that I'd learn to meet people easily. He loves people, and he understands and values what the Junior League is trying to do. If it hadn't been for him and for the League, I'd never be where I am today."

Well Qualified

A good amateur golfer, an excellent speaker, an experienced organizer, and delightful to look at, the new nominee seems to incorporate all the qualifications the organization she represents could possibly hope for. And to these she adds one more thing which binds them close—a grand sense of humor that bubbles up spontaneously and is warm and friendly as her handclasp.

Mrs. Martin points out that continued education of its members for intelligent citizen participation in shaping community social programs is the fundamental aim of every Junior League, and that all Leagues, with few exceptions, are assisting in setting up Civilian Defense Volunteer Offices. Mrs. Martin will bring personal gifts to this activity that will in every way further and more solidly establish the work of the Junior Leagues.

Duchess Shares Old Recipes for War Relief

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Duchess of Windsor's favorite recipes, as published by Charles Scribner's Sons, will aid British War Relief because the Duchess' royalties are donated to that cause, but also they will aid the American dinner table because so many of them are delicious and practical.

In fact we failed to find one among the entire 140 dishes that didn't set our mouths watering and our fingers itching for a mixing bowl.

Mostly the book is made up of recipes indigenous to Baltimore, Wallis Windsor's own home. Naturally it describes a number of ways of making oysters more than usually edible; for example, individual oyster and shrimp pies, oyster loaf, pickled oysters, and scalloped oysters. There are Maryland chowder and Washington chowder, Travis House spinach, Lady Baltimore cake, and sweet potato pie.

The Duchess, in her foreword, says that she has collected cookbooks for many years, and certainly the group of recipes in this one attests her discrimination.

Many of the dishes probably were handed down originally from mother to daughter merely by word of mouth, and today their very names have an old-fashioned sound. Tipsy Charlotte, for instance, which you may be glad to know, need not be at all alcoholic; and cracklin' bread, corn pone, and pork cake, raspberry vinegar, blackberry flummery, and Martha Washington's "quaking pudding."

New to us, at least, was the idea of forcing dough through the meat-chopper to produce "beaten biscuits," instead of having to beat the dough with a mallet for half an hour as is usually the case. Moreover, the Duchess' solution to the problem of left-over meats sounds more than tempting; it combines in a casserole cooked rice, macaroni, string beans, peas, the diced meat, tomato juice, and a sprinkling of grated cheese.

In deference to the holiday which will soon be upon us, we reprint two recipes in full which seem particularly topical.

Mt. Vernon Gingerbread

2 cups sifted flour
1¼ teaspoons baking soda
½ teaspoon salt
3 teaspoons ginger
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 teaspoon crushed coriander seed or allspice
⅔ cup shortening
½ cup brown sugar, firmly packed
2 eggs, well beaten
¾ cup molasses
1 cup boiling water
Cottage cheese

Sift flour twice with soda, salt, and spices. Cream shortening with brown sugar until light and fluffy. Add eggs and beat well. Add ¼ of flour mixture and blend, then add molasses and beat until smooth. Add remaining flour mixture, blending well. Add boiling water gradually and beat until smooth. Turn into greased square loaf pan, and bake in moderate oven (350° F.) about 50 minutes. Serve in squares with creamy cottage cheese. Approximate yield: one (9-inch) square loaf.

Martha Washington's Potato Rolls

2 large potatoes
3 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons sugar
1 teaspoon salt
1½ cups water drained from potatoes
1 yeast cake
¾ cup warm milk
7 cups sifted flour

Peel and cook potatoes in rapidly boiling salted water until tender. Drain, saving water. Add butter, sugar, and salt to hot potatoes, beating well. Add potato water. Dissolve yeast cake in warm milk. Add to potato mixture. Add 4 cups flour, beating well. Add enough remaining flour to make a dough stiff enough to knead. Knead until smooth and elastic. Brush top with melted butter and place in large bowl. Cover and let rise slowly, 5 hours or until doubled in bulk. Place on board and pat out flat, but do not knead again. Shape into small rolls. Place in greased pan. Let rise until very light. Bake in hot oven (400° F.) 20 minutes or until done. Approximate yield: 4 dozen rolls.

Laura B. Haddock

Homemade Soap Saves Pennies for Defense

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Save your grease and wood ashes for soap-making time, my dear," homesteading housewives cautioned the newcomer. "Soap is mighty precious around these parts, and you'd be plain miserable without it."

Today soap is more than ever a precious luxury in many sections of the world. Added to other wartime difficulties, European housewives now have the problem of maintaining a decent standard of cleanliness with soap supplies reduced to a minimum.

Even here in the United States where cleansing agents are plentiful, their prices, like those of many other commodities, are rising. Yet into the garbage pails of our nation go gigantic amounts of grease and fats which might easily be converted by the homemaker into fine soap.

Here is one way in which we housewives can eliminate the waste of a useful material, and at the same time help stretch our budgets to cover the rise in living costs. And the pennies we save—why not invest them in defense stamps?

The process of combining lye and grease to make soap seems mysterious and complicated only because so few people today make soap at home. As a girl I knew only one soapmaker, the apple-cheeked grandmother of my best chum. One day we would see cans of grease in her cellar; a week later, bars of white soap lay in even rows on the shelf. Magic it seemed to me, yet "Nannan" briskly shrugged it off. "Nothing to it," she would remark with a twinkle. And now that I have made soap myself, and used it successfully for laundry and dish-washing, I'm ready to follow suit and say the same.

These are the ingredients needed:

1 can lye
1 quart cold water
6 pounds grease
¼ cup ammonia
¼ cup borax

The first step is to save every bit of grease you can lay your hands on—bacon fat, drippings from roasts, anything! If the butcher gives you more suet than you need, try out the remnant over a slow fire, and add the fat to your cans of grease. You'll be surprised at how fast it accumulates.

When you have saved six pounds, the fun begins! Some chilly evening while you are washing the dinner dishes, put all the fat into a large kettle, add twice the quantity of water, and boil all together for five to ten minutes. Stir it well during the boiling, and watch it with an eagle eye lest the mess boil over. Put the kettle out doors overnight. Next morning, skim off the fat. If the weather is cold, you can lift the fat off in a thick cake. Scrape off whatever dark spots appear on the bottom and reheat the clarified fat just to the pouring stage. If a very white soap is desired, repeat the clarifying process.

Dissolve one can of lye in a quart of cold water in an enamel or iron utensil. Most soapmakers use an enamel dishpan, I've discovered upon inquiry. Stir with a wooden spoon until thoroughly dissolved, and use the greatest caution not to splash yourself, for the lye will burn. The mixture will grow so hot that it smokes! When cool, add ¼ cup ammonia and ¼ cup borax, and again stir.

Into this mixture in the dishpan, add the grease, stirring constantly. The fat will become creamy and fudgelike as the ingredients combine. Continue stirring vigorously as the mixture cools, and when it begins to grow stiff, pour into cardboard boxes lined with waxed paper, and set in a dry place to harden. The more you beat and stir, the lighter your soap will be. If you beat it enough, your soap will float!

Mark the soap into bars while a knife will cut it easily. When really firm, remove from boxes and stand in rows with air spaces between, to harden and whiten. Allow at least a week to elapse before using the soap. Then plunge a cake into hot water, and experience the elemental thrill of the homesteader as your own soap lathers into creamy bubbles in your hands.

M. S. C.

Dried Apples Bring Thank-You's

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Boulder, Colo.

Heartfelt thank-you's are finding their way these days across 3,000 miles of sea and almost as many of land to Boulder, Colorado. They come from England, letters of appreciation for the thousands of pounds of dried apples which the people of Boulder have prepared and shipped overseas during the past few months.

There was an unprecedented crop of apples this year in Boulder, a most amazing crop. Apples were everywhere; they could be had for the picking. And Miss Lena Fenton, looking one day at a gay carpet of red apples and thinking sadly of her relatives and friends back in England where she had been born and where she had enjoyed many gay visits in happier times, had an idea: "Why not dry apples here where we have so many and send them over there where they need fruit so much?"

Bundles for Britain backed the idea by enlisting some of their members as workers. It undertook to pack and ship the dried apples to New York, where, since dried apples do not come within the usual province of Bundles for Britain, they were turned over to the Mapleleaf Organization. The Mapleleaf is of Canadian origin and corresponds in Canada to our Bundles for Britain. In this country, where it has branches in several large cities, it supplements Bundles for Britain, shipping such things as are not included in the latter's program.

Almost immediately after the word went out, workers all over the town organized themselves into small "apple" groups, kitchen-size. And, miraculously, enough apples began to pour in to keep them busy—all varieties of apples, all sizes, all colors.

"Never knew there were so many kinds of apples," said Miss Fenton in her inimitable English accent.

Dried apples, traditionally wizened and non-inviting, became really quite provocative when done up in cellophane bags, as the Boulder groups prepared them for shipping. In many Boulder homes, the family clotheshorse and the registers were daily draped with strings of strangely withered shapes that had once been crisp, rosy apples, and from oven-doors came the odor of the last "drying-off."

Everybody worked—even father. The achievement recognition, however, goes to Judge E. J. Ingram, now retired but for some 30 years County Judge of Boulder County, and Mrs. Ingram and their sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Burger, who formed themselves into a family "apple" group and set themselves the highest goal of all—100 pounds. Since it takes ten pounds of fresh apples to make one pound of thoroughly dried fruit, the Judge and his family picked, peeled, cut, and dried 1,000 pounds of apples, one-half ton.

M. H.

Umm! Where Are The Roses?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Try placing a few drops of rose perfume—such as you can buy at the dime store—on the bag of the air filter on your vacuum cleaner in place of the usual deodorant. Instead of the atmosphere of a drugstore, your house will be filled with the fragrance of roses, as if a perfume-laden breeze had been blowing straight from the garden. I have invariably been greeted with "Umm! Roses!" by friends entering the house after a cleaning.

M. S.

Makes Candlesticks and Money, Too

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"If you can't give,—earn" was the answer Gladys Chase Gilmore found for her desire to contribute something substantial to war relief when her budget did not permit. And her fruitless search for a practical candle holder for blackouts gave her the idea that has become her source of income for giving.

Tin cans salvaged from all her friends' kitchens and made into attractive candle holders are now being sold at the Bundles for America shop on Park Avenue in New York. The making of them gives employment to the handicapped workers in one of New York's Sheltered Workshops, and the profit from their sale forms Miss Gilmore's contribution to relief.

If you ask Miss Gilmore how she happened to think of making candle holders, she will remind you, with a twinkle in her eye, that necessity is the mother of invention. "I had shopped in a dozen stores for a practical candle holder for blackouts," she will explain. "Salespeople were very indifferent when I asked for metal ones. But I didn't want glass ones that would get smashed so easily in the confusion of an air raid.

"Then one day, as I walked along 42nd Street, I recalled the tin candle holders I had seen in antique shops on Cape Cod. They had a round disc base and an oval shield-shaped back, very simple affairs. 'Why not make one out of a tomato juice can?' I said to myself. That was all there was to it. In order to get a can to experiment with I had to buy a full one and get the people in my office to help drink it as I don't keep house in the winter."

Patience and a persistent refusal to be discouraged by those who told her she could never get them manufactured cheaply enough to allow for any profit, led to her finding that they could be made in the Sheltered Workshops—to the benefit of all concerned. "Other individuals or communities," says Miss Gilmore, "could start similar projects. A genuine desire to give need never be thwarted by a seeming lack of income."

Gladys Chase Gilmore with one of the tin-can candle holders which she designed and is having made as her contribution to war relief.

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New York-to-Eire Air Line Plans Three Flights a Week

News in Aviation

By Albert D. Hughes
Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Competition, itself generally a factor that spurs every American endeavor, has been placed for the first time in trans-Atlantic air service with the granting to American Export Airlines of a temporary certificate for the operation of an air line from New York to Foynes, Eire. The certificate, approved by President Roosevelt, also permits the company to stop at Lisbon, Horta, and Bermuda for refueling purposes only.

Since July 1, 1940, American Export has had a certificate for operation of an air line to Lisbon, and, despite opinion that trans-Atlantic air services should be made competitive, was refused the mail subsidy which would have made the line profitable to operate.

American Export has three Vought-Sikorsky flying boats under construction and, according to James M. Eaton, Vice-President of the Company, expects to have all three completed by June. One ship has already been test flown.

These flying boats were the first, it is believed, to be designed for nonstop trans-Atlantic service from New York to Lisbon.

Mr. Eaton also said that American Export now has several flight crews with the necessary experience and that by June 1 the company could be running three flights a week to Eire.

The Eire route was reopened when Pan American Airways, the only operating company at present, was granted permission to stop at Foynes. The implied reason for the permit to enter the war zone stems from the feeling that Lisbon may shortly become unavailable as a landing place. Another reason for the permission to American Export is said to be the increased official travel between the United States, Eire, and Great Britain.

* * *

Canadian Air Merger

Purchase of all the Richardson interests in Canadian Airways by the Canadian Pacific Railway and operation by the railroad has been announced in the January issue of "The Honker," monthly publication of the airways company.

In a letter to G. A. Thompson, General Manager of Canadian Airways, Mrs. James A. Richardson, wife of the Canadian financier and grain merchant who developed the air company, announced the purchase of her husband's interests in the airways by the railroad. This transaction brought under railroad management Canadian Airways and its subsidiary companies and a group of independent air companies scattered throughout the Dominion which have been recently acquired seperately by the Canadian Pacific.

Her action, Mrs. Richardson stated, implemented an understanding reached between her husband and Sir Edward Beatty, President of the Canadian Pacific, some years ago. This was an agreement that whenever Canadian Pacific desired to enter the field of air transport Canadian Airways would be available. This informal agreement plus her feeling that control of Canadian aviation should remain in Canadian hands induced her to consent to the sale of her interests, Mrs. Richardson said.

Under the agreement the entire staff of Canadian Airways will be taken over by the railway and assimilated as rapidly as possible with due regard to its capabilities and service.

Aviation Directory Coming

Nearly 200 three-view silhouettes of military and civil planes of the warring powers, designed to be of special value to aircraft spotters and military personnel, are to be one of the features of the regular Aviation annual directory which is to appear as customary in the February issue.

One of America's oldest aircraft publications, this year-book has been edited to meet the wartime requirements of a new American industrial giant, now in the process of absorbing the huge automotive industry. Discussions on engines, plastics, subcontracting, and an analysis of the effect on the nation's economy of the aircraft industry's all-out phase are among other things to be discussed.

In addition there will be a selection of perspective drawings and cutaway sketches of fuselages, engines, landing gears and airplane sub-assemblies. Industrial listings and statistics, including manufacturing addresses, personnel, dealers and repair depots, are also to be included in the directory.

Montreal-Quebec Service

Air service between Montreal, Three Rivers, and Quebec, previously available only by charter, has been recently inaugurated by Canadian Airways, Ltd., according to the Honker, monthly house organ of the company. The first flight on Dec. 19 carried a group of travel representatives from Montreal to Quebec and back. On Sunday, Dec. 21, a special press flight was flown between the two cities, and on Dec. 22 the inaugural commercial flight was made.

Relaxing Under the Southern Sun

James Sawders

The 'Broadwalk' at Miami Beach

The tours to Florida now under way make a stop at Miami where this popular promenade is located between sand and surf and a row of imposing hotels.

Vacation Tours to Florida Are Under Way

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Tourabouts

A series of six expertly planned vacation tours to Florida, the first of which got under way last Saturday, have been planned by a group of 50 New England Travel agents, all members of the American Steamship & Tourist Agents Association. The tours, scheduled to leave New England on Feb. 21, March 7, March 21, April 4, and May 30, will cover all of the principal points of interest in Florida.

Ranging from nine to 14 days the tours will be headed by individuals well acquainted with Florida. Designed to give the vacationist all the comforts of travel and to take in all of the major attractions these tours are exceptionally inexpensive. Some of the best hotels are used.

Clarence Rogers of Marsters Tours Inc., of Boston, in speaking of these tours, said that every expense will be taken care of with the exception of tips and meals. Mr. Rogers, who will escort the April 4 tour, said that while a good deal of ground will be covered the traveler will be given plenty of opportunity to be on his own.

For example, upon arriving in Jacksonville on Monday tour members will be given the time to do some sightseeing of their own before proceeding to Silver Springs, one of Florida's top-notch attractions.

Other such noted spots to be visited besides the famous, beach resorts include Cypress Gardens, Bok Tower, and St. Augustine.

Skating Carnival

The 16th Annual Lake Placid Mid-Winter Figure Skating Carnival will be held on the evenings of Feb. 21 and 22. Feature event of the show will be the Adagio Dance by May Simpson and James Conyers, both of Ottawa. Besides this thrilling skating exhibition there will be several other new and unique numbers. An interpretive Indian number will be given by the Lopdell Sisters, Eva and Kay, with Miss Simpson. Another star who will highlight the Carnival is diminutive 13-year-old Barbara Ann Scott, of Ottawa, the youngest skater ever to reach the coveted goal of runner-up in the Canadian Ladies' Senior Championships. Other featured skaters will include Gwynneth Steeves, Connie Choquette, George MacIntosh, Helen Legge, Suzanne Thouin, all of The Minto Skating Club, Ottawa, and Helen Carter and Arthur Levy, of the local club, both title holders.

Ski Tournament

The holiday week end will find scores of Pennsylvanians and their guests out to capture a few ski titles as the State Ski Championships will be held at the Penss State Ski Center, Feb. 21-22. Events will include, men's cross-country race, men's downhill race, women's downhill race, men's slalom race and women's slalom contest. Winners will be acclaimed official Pennsylvania champions for 1941-42. The meet is sanctioned by the U. S. Eastern Amateur Ski Association.

New Scenic Lands

A new scenic wonderland will be opened to vacationists in the camp nearby is under construction.

Travel Notes

The Dixie Hotel is staffed 100 per cent by bondholders, according to J. H. Clowes, Managing Director, who reveals that every one of "our employees has subscribed to a $50 or a $100 United States Defense Bond" . . . Flying Clipper trips to Mexico's Yucatan and Guatemala are offered by the American Express . . . Tucson, Ariz., because of its many Dude Ranches has earned the title "The Guest Ranch Capital of America" . . . Link by link the 15,000-mile highway of two continents which is to reach from Fairbanks, Alaska, to the Straits of Magellan is being completed.

Starting Seeds in Flats

Certain seeds require longer to germinate than others; and these should be started in the house in flats during February. Those which start more quickly may be planted in March—and in northern New England even in early April. The standard flat, measuring 18 inches long by 10 inches wide by three inches deep, is convenient for handling and easily stored when not in use. Many gardeners also use the boxes in which nurserymen sell small plants, Though a bit smaller, they serve the purpose admirably. Soil for seeds should be friable—one that will not cake on top and make it difficult for the sprouts to push through.

An excellent mixture consists of equal parts of good loam, peat moss and coarse sand. This will not pack and is sufficiently fertile. As a precaution against "damping off," treat both seeds and soil before planting. The latter may be baked in a medium over for one hour, stirring occasionally to remove any lumps. Treat seeds by mixing them, before planting, with Semesan, a preparation especially for this purpose, obtainable from your seedsman.

Fill Two-Thirds Full

Fill the flat two-thirds full of soil, and after planting, sift over the seeds finer soil (some people use a discarded flour sieve for this), leaving at least a half-inch space between soil and top of flat. Plant in rows about two inches apart—and here is a word of caution—don't plant too deeply! This is a natural tendency and is usually the reason why seeds fail to come up. The finer the seed, the less covering it should have. Seeds such as petunia and pansy (both of which should be planted early) are best planted by mixing with ten times as much fine sand. Scatter over the soil and press firmly. No further covering is necessary. A general rule for planting depth for other seeds is two to four times the diameter of the seed.

Now you are ready for watering the planted flats. This should be done from the bottom up. Set the flat in a large pan containing about an inch of water. This will soak up through the soil. When the top is moist, allow it to drain and place in a temperature of about 65 degrees, out of direct sunlight. A pane of ordinary window glass placed over each flat will help to conserve the moisture. If the glass should seem too wet at any time, lift one corner to provide circulation of air. Or cover the planted flat with a layer of tissue paper, through which the seeds are watered. Incidentally, this makes for a much more even distribution of moisture, and there is absolutely no washing out of seeds. When sprouts appear, remove paper or glass and place flats in full sun. Subsequent watering should be done with a fine-nozzled rubber syringe. Guard against over-watering—a frequent cause of the dreaded "damping-off."

Plants which do not readily transplant, such as sweet peas, are best planted in two-inch fiber or peat-moss pots, setting pot and all into the ground later. The little pots may be covered with glass percolator tops, making of each a miniature forcing bell. Hard seeds, such as lupin, morning glory, sweet pea, etc., will germinate more quickly if each seed is notched with a file. It is also a good idea to soak such seeds 24 hours in tepid water before planting.

Watch for Weeds

After seedlings appear, watch for weeds. These are easily spotted if your seeds were planted in rows. If not removed, they consume light, water and food needed by the tiny plants. Weeding also helps to aerate the soil. And do not delay too long thinning out the seedlings, for, in spite of careful planting, they often come up too thick. If not thinned, the little plants will become spindly and have weak root systems.

Transplant when the seedlings show the second set of "true" leaves. Water thoroughly two hours before beginning this operation and lift the tiny plants, one at a time, keeping intact the ball of earth covering the roots. This may be easily accomplished by using two wooden plant labels, sharpened to a point at one end.

The seedlings are placed in another flat which has been prepared to receive them. Set to the depth of the first pair of leaves—"seed leaves"—two inches apart each way. Firm well and keep in a semi-dark place for 24 hours, then move to a sunny window. From the second flat, they can be transplanted to a cold frame; or may be put into still another flat or the little pots. Add a bit of fertilizer, since growing plants need more. Use very sparingly and mix thoroughly with the soil or it may burn the seedlings. These instructions apply equally to flower and vegetable seeds. Early maturing varieties of the latter will give best results.—E. M. E.

A Tuesday feature.

Winter Institute at Miami Traces Development of Southern Literature

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Southern literature, its beginning, development, and present standing, is being brought to the fore, along with other aspects of American letters, during the tenth Annual Winter Institute of Literature at the University of Miami, running from Feb. 9 through Feb. 27.

Opening the Institute, Hervey Allen traced briefly the course of literature in the South from before the Civil War up to the 1920's and the forming of the Poetry Society of South Carolina, in Charleston, which he declared a potent factor in breaking down prejudice and clearing the way for Southern writers to get a hearing in the North.

The roots of southern literature go back to the libraries collected on the early plantations. At that period it was the custom of Southern gentlemen to send their sons to England to be educated, so the influences of Oxford and Cambridge was felt earlier in the South and shaped the thought of the period. Literature then was not just poetry and novels, but everything that was written, such as the Declaration of Independence, and the Constitution of the United States. Thomas Jefferson, Mr. Allen declared, is one of the greatest of American writers. The tendency to think of literature simply as "belle lettres" is putting too small a limit on the word, he said.

After the Civil War came a sense of frustration in southern literature. The South became silent in the world of letters, except for a few scattered voices like Joel Chandler Harris, Ellen Glasgow and Sidney Lanier, until after the first World War. With the new generation, old bitterness was swept away, "the tables were cleared by the experience of the nation and set for a new kind of utterance to come from the South." Charleston, a city of great culture, naturally became the home in which the new movement was born.

Roosevelt Letter On Four Networks

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (AP)—Americans must think in terms of entire peoples and continents, not countries, President Roosevelt said Feb. 14 in a letter read over four major broadcasting systems and shortwave arounds the world.

The message was read by Archibald MacLeish, chief of the Office of Facts and Figures, in the first of a radio series—"This is War!"—donated by the four major networks and sent over some 700 American stations.

"The people of this country possess means of communicating with each other which enable them to face and to overcome the greatest difficulties in the way of understanding," the President wrote.

"I am especially gratified to note, for the first time, the four major networks and their hundreds of affiliated stations have given their time to the telling of facts to the people of the United States and those throughout the world—wherever people are allowed to listen to free words—to hear the truth."

WPB Ask Inventory Data On Trucks, Truck Trailers

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP)—The War Production Board has ordered all manufacturers, dealers, distributors, and finance companies handling trucks and truck trailers to furnish all available inventory information to the Office of Price Administration.

OPA already has distributed questionnaires calling for such information on passenger cars only. The questionnaires are printed in such a way that data also can be obtained on trucks and truck trailers.

Also, the WPB altered its definition of light trucks to provide that a light truck in the future will be classed as a vehicle having a maximum gross weight rating of less than 9,000 pounds.

Keeping the Dealer in Business Unsolved Auto Industry Problem

Wide World-Associated Press

DETROIT, Feb. 17—If the nation's motorcar industry has one non-military objective at this time, it is to try to keep the automobile dealer in business—either handling used cars or retailing service—until the postwar period once more establishes him in his normal activity.

That there is to be an enormous turnover of used cars, during the period of no new vehicle production, generally is accepted throughout the industry; that there will be increasing demands for car servicing and parts replacement during the same time also is certain. But whether either or both these activities can keep even a major part of the dealer organization together is not at all certain.

In round figures there were approximately 39,000 retail automobile dealers in the passenger car business last year.

Freezing of stocks in dealers' hands as of Jan. 1, plus the cars produced since that date with a provision for a 1 per cent or $15 a month storage fee to the retailer, has aided him insofar as the handling of the unsold new units is concerned. The total of these units, at the same time, hardly represents six weeks of normal business.

Official estimates have placed the total of new vehicles now held for rationing to essential needs at around 650,000. The dealers handling these vehicles probably will have them on hand for many months finally disposing of them. Even with the sale price going up $15 monthly because of storage, the aggregate income must be only a fraction of that netted in last year's sale of around 4,500,000 passenger cars.

Curb Brings Expansion To Radio Plants

Behind the Microphone

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The recent War Production Board order telling the radio manufacturing industry to convert all of its facilities to war production within four months means primarily that the manufacture of radio sets for civilians will cease for the duration.

But a survey of radio manufacturing in New England leads to the general conclusion that the order in many cases will mean an expansion rather than a curtailment of radio equipment manufacture. Some of the manufacturers contacted said immediately, "Why, we're practically on 100 per cent defense production right now."

One manufacturer who has intimate contacts with the industry told of a small Middle Western radio manufacturer who very shortly will have in the neighborhood of $30,000,000 in war contracts. Obviously, it was pointed out, this manufacturer will have to expand.

Many of the radio companies who manufacture equipment for professional radio use have long since gone over to complete defense production of radio for airplanes, ships, tanks and field radio apparatus.

The order will largely affect the manufacturers of civilian radio equipment who have produced on a production line basis. Many of them are not original manufacturers of radio equipment but rather are assemblers of subcontracted parts. In these cases many of the assembly skills in these plants may be used to manufacture other types of military equipment.

For the WPB order was implicit in its meaning. Any manufacturer whose equipment is unable to be converted to produce additional military radio equipment may have his equipment and his labor sent to a more useful point.

Here indeed is an order to radio that is as fundamental in its intent as the one dissolving the automobile industry.

Program Film Launched

Opening of studios and offices in Hollywood, Calif., for the production of radio programs on film has been announced by the Miller Broadcasting System, Inc. At the same time formation of Miller Radiofilm Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary, for the distribution and sale of the program film also was announced.

Radiofilm, trade name of the Miller process, affords for the first time, according to company claims, the opportunity to produce a radio program under the same conditions as films in a motion-picture studio.

The new film is distinguished from the present method of recording sound on film in that the engraving is made directly upon the emulsion of the finished film. The common method is by developing the negative and then producing positive films. Reproduction in the new process is by electric eye and the method has been indorsed by technical experts as making possible greater tone fidelity and much wider frequency range, according to claims of the Miller system.

The film used, based upon Miller patents, is manufactured by the Eastman Kodak Company.

Chief claim for the Miller process will be the opportunity to create and build programs in a studio, adopting the methods of motion pictures. The program may be constructed sequence by sequence, not necessarily in order, and as many times as needed, until a perfect performance is secured. Then the approved sequences may be edited into a finished program of the required time. Dialogue, music, and sound effects may be added afterward as is done in the film studios.

Among other advantages quoted are the flexibility of program construction to suit foreign tastes; the favorable conditions for producers and star talent to achieve a finished program; the preview hearing advantages for advertising agencies and sponsors; and the elimination of the "repeat" broadcasts of many transcontinental programs due to the differences in time.

Single Theme on Time

The "March of Time" radio program is now using the single theme pattern which it employs in its newsreels, rather than covering a number of items each week. The radio show recently devoted the entire Thursday program to the story of Wake Island beginning from its discovery through to the recent 14-day defense by the United States Marines against the Japanese. This was followed a week later by a half hour devoted to the career of Winston Churchill in which Edmund Gwenn, star of "The Wooky," on Broadway, portrayed England's Prime Minister. In fact, the program's builders have taken on Alfred Butterfield, for two years an editorial associate of Time, Inc., to study the news each week for an outstanding event worthy of dramatization.

Dairymen to Receive January Pool Return

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (AP)—Members of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association will receive a basic net pool return of $2.58 a hundredweight (47 quarts) for milk delivered in January, the Association announced Feb. 14.

This return includes an average city and location differential of three cents, which varies according to locality and differentials earned by individual producers, and is for 3.5 milk at the 201-210-mile zone.

Taft, Brown, Pepper Honored by Temple

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17 (AP)—Dr. Horace D. Taft, headmaster emeritus of the Taft School for Boys at Watertown, Conn.; Lewis H. Brown, President of Johns-Manville Corporation; and Dr. William Pepper, Dean of the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, received honorary degrees at the mid-year commencement exercises at Temple University. Each received an honorary doctorate of law.

"You sometimes hear people express their sympathy for your generation," Dr. Taft told the graduating class of 262 students. "I have no such feeling and I hope that you have none. It is true that this is a bewildering time and the world seems topsy-turvy, but there is a summons to you on every side, a summons in trumpet tones to play your part as Americans in a great epoch."

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Education

Education Heads Meet to Gird Schools for War Days Ahead

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

With the seriousness associated with the convening of a war cabinet the nation's school heads are coming together here for the seventy-second annual convention of the American Association of School Administrators to be held Feb. 21-26. Leaders of this huge and representative group of educators declare that education perhaps never faced a more challenging time nor more problems which must be solved with wisdom and vision.

There had been talk, after the Rose Bowl and Shrine East-West football games moved to the East, as to whether so large a body of educators as this would try to carry through a national convention on the Pacific Coast. But back came the word, "Of course!" If the schools ever needed that their superintendents get together they need it even more now, heads of the National Education Association, of which the A. A. S. A. is a major department, declared.

Parts of the original program, planned before the attack on Pearl Harbor, had to be scrapped. Defense needs took some of the speakers; others cannot leave their posts. But with ever strengthening change and adjustment the pattern has gradually taken its present form, to the end that the week of over 300 meetings beginning with the Vespers Sunday afternoon promises as important a series of discussions as American education ever has experienced.

Convention Theme

General sessions during the convention will be devoted to considering "Education and Government" highlighting the convention theme: "Education for a Free People"; to "Morale Building," in Britain as well as in the United States, with the part to be undertaken by the schools and colleges; and to discussing an educational plan for the reconstruction period after the war. There will also be a general session on youth programs, in the form of a symposium. Pan-American relations, including a specially staged version of CBS's regular weekly broadcast, the School of the Air of the Americas, will have their share of the program. The subject of health and physical fitness, with the question as to how far the schools are responsible for this side of the pupil's training, also has a general session. The Yearbook, which always gives substance to one or more round-table meetings and general sessions, is this year entitled "Health in Schools."

Naturally the war's impact on education will penetrate to the very heart of the convention, and will therefore be discussed from various angles. Just out is the report of the Educational Policies Commission, "War Policy and the American Schools," a publication which presents a policy and program for schools for the duration, with a look ahead to reconstruction days. The American Association of School Administrators will be the first of the 27 departments of the N. E. A. to study the report.

Selection and round-table meetings also reflect this kind of thinking. School problems in defense boom cities are to be taken up. Should there be an educational program for men returning from military service, is the subject of another meeting; and several meetings deal with guidance, occupational training, and allied fields as affected by the war. New voter preparation is receiving its first major consideration at one of the section meetings; citizenship, vocational training for girls, character education, religious education, furthering Pan-American understanding and developing critical thinking, are other fields considered.

Distinguished Speakers

There are many distinguished speakers on the program. Among these is Sir Gerald Campbell, director general of British Information Services, who will address the general session devoted to Morale Building; and Chih-Jseng Feng, Consul-General of the Republic of China, who will address the general session considering "America and the Far East." At this session, which also presents Walter H. Judd, authority on the Orient, who is speaking on "The Japanese Menace," Chinese music will be provided by Chinese children of the San Francisco public schools.

Thirty-three discussion groups on the problems facing school administrators are features of the afternoon programs. In addition to meetings on supervision, equipment and supplies, financing the schools, and evaluating textbooks, there are sections on parent education, juvenile delinquency, carrying the school into the community, adult education, emergency problems of rural schools, and the work of the Junior Red Cross.

While the A. A. S. A. convention if of nation-wide importance, preparations are being made for a California-wide attendance of teachers and school administrators. At least 16 California counties are designating attendance at A. A. S. A. meetings as credits for their teachers' institutes held each year. Some 8,000 California educators are expected to attend the sessions.

Upper: Three Wells College students from Chicago (left), Mary Jane Dean, Patricia Warton, and Loraine Teninga, learn the Morse code at the Aurora, N. Y., railroad station by way of preparing themselves for war work. Below, left: War has spurred Wells students to an intensified study of nutrition. Dorothy Bonnet of Orange, N. J., and Virginia Huyler of Tenafly, N. J., are weighing vitamins for an experiment in the scientific feeding of animals. Lower right: If bombs destroy power presses, these and other Wells College students can set type by hand and operate a hand press. Janet Cooper of Albany, N. Y., and Barbara Sayre of Philadelphia are here setting a story by Washington Irving. After they print the story, they will bind it by hand.

Through the Editor's Window

Miss Boo in a Book

By Mildred Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you already know Miss Boo, all I need say is that Miss Boo is now in a book. "Where can I get it?" you will ask eagerly. And I reply that if your local bookseller hasn't yet realized how many people there are in the world who hunger for a little Miss Boo of their own or who like to read about her for other reasons—perhaps because they are among those fortunates who have one—then tell him to stock up on "Our Miss Boo," by Margaret Lee Runbeck, with delightful decorations by Peggy Bacon and published by D. Appleton-Century Co., New York. Your share of his investment would come to $2 (unless, of course, you end up by buying further copies for several of your friends.)

Miss Boo is that darling little four-year-old child you have always loved. A real child, too, as you are bound to know she must be when you read about her; though, should you doubt, I can say further that a friend of mine knows her well.

But here you meet her. Imaginative, full of earnest fact and charming fancy, eager over every new child-experience in this wonderful unfolding world, expressing the unconscious poetry of child speech and action, this dear little golden-haired girl dances, skips, and trudges thoughtfully through Margaret Lee Runbeck's well written pages, in all the small everyday activities and minor marvels that help us to know her as if she were our own.

There are the new shoes with the thrilling soles, the winsome calls on the so evidently delighted neighbors, the new doll's house, the "yellow string with a sled on it," the lovely woolly "patterkillers" that spin "racooons," the new (first) hat with its long streamers, the 'maginary playmates—and all the many other adventures.

* * *

Then, too, there is Lilliam the Negro cook, lovingly and sympathetically presented, as rich in Negro folklore and poetry as the spirituals and worksongs of her race. There is the party for the little girl in the valley, with the "caike" her Cockney English mother "baiked" for her and the eggs she didn't use.

But a mere rehearsal of some of these items gives no hint of the tenderness and the laughter, yes, and the gratitude with which Miss Runbeck shares little Miss Boo. Boo becomes the love-child of one's heart. Every child one knows grows more dear because of her. Miss Runbeck has, in the past, we believe, written for a major magazine some stories which inspired many childless parents to open their homes and hearts to children who needed adopting. Evidently she has the gift of knocking at the door of one's heart.

* * *

This time, little Miss Boo enters, and because so accurately and so lovingly shared in these 32 very short sketches of this portion of their lives together, she enters perhaps never to depart. What is more—for many, I suspect, she enters leaving the door wide open, so that other children may follow.

You will hunt up excuses to read it aloud to somebody you care about. Like little Miss Boo herself, it must be shared.

A Tuesday Column

'To Realize God in the Present,' as a Basic Ideal of Christian Citizenship

Religious Education and the Schools—6

By Henry H. Meyer

Professor of Religious Education, Boston University School of Theology

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Richard Cabot, in his educationally creative discussion of "The Meaning of Right and Wrong" (Macmillan Co., 1934), speaks of ethical brakes and tractors which respectively hinder or aid growth in character. In the catalogue of ethical tractors other human beings are given the place of greatest importance. It is our families and friends to whom we are bound by ties of confidence and affection that are largely responsible for any measure of success we may achieve in the adventure of honest living.

There is one other force, however, that can exalt us still more, and that is a religious experience "centered in a personal relation which transcends even friendship in its intimacy, and which is not subject to the separations, misunderstandings and misleadings that may characterize human friendships." In such an experience we reach, as in Christianity, the mightiest reinforcement of ethical conduct available to man.

Human progress from its beginning has found its chief inspiration and guiding force, its emotional quality and motif in personal religious experience, for religion ultimately is something that transpires in the individual. It is life responding to Life, the human responding to the Divine, the spiritual consciousness of man to God. This response results in devotion to ideals of human conduct conceived as the divine will and purpose for mankind. Meanwhile the method of human advance has been through education. Knowledge, insights, and skills are achieved in facing and solving problems of daily existence, in intelligent, purposeful experimentation, and in intelligent control of relations between persons resulting in social progress.

Education and Religion Complementary

At every turn of human history we find education and religion two complementary, determining factors in the age-long process we call civilization. Education is not, like religion, a force in the sense of creative energy. It is the organization and direction of man's expression of intelligence, for the conservation and increase of human values. Wherever education is conducted with an awareness of its origin in ethical purpose and desire, and conscious of its goal in human welfare, it is religious in character. Religious education in the narrower sense is the use of educational procedures in relating persons consciously and effectively to ongoing projects and enterprises designed to produce a better world.

The factors in religious progress are the same as in other areas of human advance. The enlarging circle is always a circle of increasing knowledge. Ignorance is still the greatest single source of human misery and conflict. It makes of religion a divisive force when it should be a uniting force in human society.

In the experience of vital religion three related concepts come together. They are the concept of the value of every individual for himself, the concept of the value of the individual for every other individual, and the concept of the value of human society as a whole, and of the universe in which we live, for each individual in all the world. Wherever religion includes a fusion of these three concepts it becomes an experience of world loyalty, bringing a sense of world brotherhood and of the grandeur and surpassing value of the universe, the spacious dwelling place of mankind—such a sense of these universal values that the rapid changes in the patterns and visible forms of human institutions do not blind us. Rather do they chasten our spirit and strengthen our purpose, not only in our resistence to aggressive evil, but also in the constructive tasks of correcting wrongs and supporting the forces of co-operation and good will.

The fact that religion, again and again has projected individual aspiration and endeavor beyond the narrow limits of particular self-interest, and that it has rendered this service even in the darkest and most crucial and cataclismic periods of history, is the basis of such faith as still exists among thinking men that religion may, yes inevitably must, supply the rationalizing and humanizing motive for the age of phenomenal progress in the natural sciences in which we live. Should our faith in religion fail us in the present crisis there is grave danger that civilization will be shattered by the blind misuse of natural science in the wanton destruction of property and life for the selfish aggrandisement of individuals and special groups.

Of Utmost Importance

It is therefore of the utmost importance that education shall become more deeply and more intelligently religious. Social wrongs, terrible wrongs still exist and are tolerated. Remedial measures of social service are employed to lessen the evil results of wrong practices deeply intrenched in the social system. There is need for wholesome, healthy education in a sick society, education that will not be content with inculcating prevailing standards and practices in business and industry, politics and government, race relations and inter-religious attitudes. There is need for education that will seek to eliminate health-and-character-destroying indulgences practiced in the name of personal freedom, and which will remove the ignorance of young and old regarding our priceless spiritual heritage.

As the educational syllabus for the city of Glasgow, Scotland, puts it: "The Bible assumes God as the central fact in nature, in biography, and in history, and exhibits divine justice, righteousness and love, by concrete example. To become familiar with these great truths, to have knowledge of those who in other days lived in accordance with them, and to realize God in the present as the Hebrew prophets did, is fundamental to the idea of Christian citizenship."

Building for The Future

Religious education and social engineering for the new day will build on the foundations of past spiritual discoveries of the race, slowly adding and patiently correcting, if need be, the insights and interpretations of the past and using these as hypotheses to be tested in the laboratory of daily life. Only so can education serve us as we critically explore all present human relationships and courageously reshape these into new and nobler patterns of organized social living.

All these educational and engineering processes, however, will acquire true value and meaning and an invincible lure only insofar as those engaged therein are consciously and intelligently in accord with the larger inclusive purposes of God, seeking always the progressive transformation of this world into a more complete expression and realization of His wisdom and His love.

The Education Page has presented articles, reports and letters concerning religious education and the schools for six weeks on Tuesdays.—Education Editor.

War Work at Wells

Aurora, N. Y.

The part played by women, especially the young women in the colleges, when the nation goes to war has increased tremendously since the turn of the century.

Some idea of the scope of modern defense training for young women can be gained from these pictures of activities at Wells College, Aurora, N. Y., where students are organized for the third war since the college was founded by Henry Wells in 1868. During the Spanish-American War, the war work of the women students was limited to rolling bandages, knitting, and raising funds for the Red Cross. During the first World War students made more than 60,000 surgical dressings for the American Red Cross and the American Committee for French wounded. A group of students raised enough vegetables in the summer garden to supply the college table through the following year. Wells students and alumnae contributed over $70,000 for war purposes and sent three canteen units to France.

Today students are working with their usual vigor. They have organized an effective student defense council with air wardens and other protective services for civilians. Ninety students have completed the Red Cross course in Home Nursing and Care of the Sick. More students are taking the course now. They are knitting for the Red Cross, raising funds for war relief, and spending their leisure hours in preparing themselves for whatever jobs war will demand of them.

Important Book on Semantics For Basic Students

Basic English

41st of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

By Ellen Walpole

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Several times during this series I have referred to a book called "Semantics" by Hugh Walpole. Today I propose to give a summary of that book together with its value to the various persons who have followed these articles.

Perhaps the greatest value of the book is the number of different levels in the field of Semantics which it encompasses. It is fascinating reading for the person who wishes just to "dip into the subject" and it states the case for Semantics profoundly enough to satisfy an ardent student of the meanings of language. It includes suggestions for teachers, and its numerous exercises make it a useful text for English-speaking children at high school and college level.

Basic English is explained in full along with a quick and easy way to learn it—and English teachers of foreign speakers will find invaluable material to help them in their work.

Eight of the 10 chapters are given to various aspects of Semantics, some of which we have touched upon in this series. Chapter 9 is the practical account of the system of Basic English, and Chapter 10 is a summary of what a study of this new subject will do for us.

Preface By Dr. Richards

The book has a preface by Dr. I. A. Richards, one of the authors of "The Meaning of Meaning" in which he says, "I commend this book as an introduction to its pursuit (of Semantics) and as a very timely corrective." "The Meaning of Meaning" you will remember as that book on language from which all subsequent and diverse studies and theories of Semantics have sprung.

In Chapter 1, "What is Semantics?" Mr. Walpole gives his own account of what he considers an adequate definition of the subject should include. How can such a study benefit the average man? "He will talk and write more effectively" and "He will think more accurately." The practice exercises at the end of this chapter get the reader into that interrogative frame of mind the subject demands.

Chapter 2, "Emotive Language," deals in full with those two aspects of language which we touched upon in this series, and its practice exercises put a searchlight onto those hidden emotional assumptions which often cloud our comprehension of the "language of feeling."

Chapters 3 and 4, "Signs: Learning Without Words," and "Symbols: A Word Is a Sign of Thought," give not only a graphic account of the Triangle of Reference, that symbol situation upon which all semantic assumptions must rest, but a description of the differences between the various learning levels. The difference between the response of a chicken to a nasty tasting caterpillar and the intelligent interpretation put onto a word by man.

Having established the process by which the human mind assimilates a word, Mr. Walpole in Chapter 5 puts the word into context and shows the interacting connotations which are occasioned by the environment.

Chapter 6 deals with the subject of "Definition" which we took up when approaching the General Names of Basic English.

Profound Yet Clear

Chapter 7, "Metaphor: Borrowing the Name of a Thing," is a very profound and yet clear account of the sense expansion of language. Mr. Walpole has time to go more deeply into this subject than this series permitted, and this chapter especially is well worth the time of the language teacher.

Chapter 8, "Fictions," clears up many a problem of those pseudo-semanticists who are apt to dismiss as nonsense any word that is the name of something which cannot be seen and handled.

Chapter 9 is that concise and excellent treatment of Basic English to which I referred, and in Chapter 10, "Intensive Reading," the reader is well on his way to applying the principles of a subject so deep in its purport as to be considered by most of us, until the advent of this book, beyond the capabilities of the layman.

The chapters themselves are full of vivid and often humorous anecdotes explaining their arguments, and at the end of each chapter is a brief summary of its contents, "Chief Points," which is written in Basic English. Every chapter is followed by abundant exercises which further clarify the contents.

"Semantics," subtitled "The Nature of Words and their Meanings," by Hugh Walpole of the Committee on Communication, Harvard University, is published by W. W. Norton and Co., New York, at $2.50. It contains in addition to the matter so well summed up in the above article, the complete Basic English Word List.—Education Editor.

Roving Reporter Asks 19 Persons About Need for Religious Instruction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Kansas City, Mo.

According to a very informal "poll" taken here recently the writer feels that widely different kinds of Americans wish to have their children educated in things spiritual, as well as in the three R's. As a roving reporter the writer walked around one of the poorer districts of this city asking two questions. The first was: "Would you be in favor of dismissing school an hour early one day a week for the purpose of allowing children to receive religious instruction from their respective churches?" The second: "Would you be in favor of the classroom teacher's reading a chapter from the Scripture each morning without comment?"

In reply to the first query fifteen persons said "yes" and four answered in the negative. The second question brought forth seventeen affirmative responses, while only two persons opposed the morning Bible reading. The individuals interviewed are not intellectuals, but common, everyday folk, who know the joy of honest toil, and who evidently realize the power for good inherent in religious education.

There was that truck driver, for instance, who remarked as he hurried out of the store after another armful of merchandise, "We've got to have it." The man who owns the corner drug store wants more than an hour a week set aside for religious instruction.

In spite of the appalling number of late sleepers on Sunday morning, in spite of the apparent indifference to anything religious by the man on the street, the spirit of religious worship which motivated the founding of our great nation still lives, if these people can be taken as a sample.

Even members of the younger generation turn their thinking heavenward. A 16-year-old had this to say, "At a time like this we need religion more than ever."

A gentleman of the Jewish faith commented that he favored the classroom teacher's reading from the Bible even if sometimes the reading was from the New Testament.

L. P. P.

Found in Our Mailbox

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Editor:

I have just completed reading the Education Page in The Christian Science Monitor for January 13, 1942, and I do not feel that the reading is complete until I write of my gratitude for the page. The introduction of the subject of Religious Education in our schools should be hailed with joy, and encourage those of us who have known of the need, but have not seen the next footstep.

Last week, among the subjects debated in my English classes in the ninth grade, was included a subject concerning religion and education. I was impressed with the need for religious development, and the students' consciousness of that need.

I was greatly interested in Dr. Gilmore's article and the editorial taken from the Virginia Journal of Education, as well as "Through the Editor's Window."

Thank you very much for the alertness expressed on the Education Page.

(Miss) E. S., Indiana

Teachers of Spanish

Picturols in teaching Spanish have been announced by the Society for Visual Education, Inc., 100 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill. This set of picturols contains over 300 illustrations with pertinent Spanish script. They are designed to form a basis for conversation and dramatization. Each unit sells for $2; complete set of 10 units, $18.50.

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'Under This Roof' at Plymouth—Midweek Prospects on the Radio

New Ehrmann Play Deals With New England Family

By Edwin F. Melvin

There is a likable quality to "Under This Roof," Herbert B. Ehrmann's new play, which came to the Plymouth last evening on its way to New York. It speaks up for the idealists who had the courage of their convictions back in the days of the abolitionist struggles and the Civil War, and who were willing to sacrifice themselves for their beliefs. And by implication it has a message for the present generation. But by using the stage as a platform, the author places difficulties in his way as a playwright. The events seem to take place not so much through logical consequence as by contrivance to point a lesson.

On the credit side of the play is some entertaining dialogue, flavored with homely New England sayings and pointed up with epigrammatic phrases. Several of the characters are skillfully drawn and ably acted. The setting, in the living room of an old farmhouse somewhere in the vicinity of Mount Wachusett, has been designed by Perry Watkins with a feeling for the place and for the three periods in which the narrative takes place. But on the debit side, in two of the big scenes—one when the central character decides in favor of quick riches at the expense of his honor and the other when he comes back to his wife, broken in the panic of 1873—the playwright seems to lack the power to make the most of the situation.

* * *

The play is written in episodic form, with the three acts taking place in three eras of American history. The first is in the spring of 1846 on the eve of the Mexican War, when Gibeon Warren, an ardent abolitionist, breaks with his conservative father and brother and goes to the West to fight against the extension of slavery. He tries to persuade his sweetheart, Cornelia, to go with him, but she prefers comfort and security, and stays behind to marry his brother, Ezra, an ambitions young man with a future as a banker.

The second episode is at the time of the Civil War, when the son of Ezra and Cornelia a poetic lad misunderstood by his father, carries on the liberty-loving tradition of the family, goes off to enlist in the army despite his repugnance to bloodshed, and is killed in the Wilderness. In a second scene of the same act, the father sells his reputation for quick profits in a shady railroad-building scheme, despite the opposition of his wife, and before the scene ends she decides that they can no longer live together.

* * *

The third act marks the downfall of the father's search for wealth and his realization of the emptiness of his dreams. He returns to his wife and the farmhouse, where she had built up respect and friendship by her good works among the newly arrived immigrants.

Russell Hardie and Barbara O'Neil who play the roes of Ezra and Cornelia do their work with intelligence and skill, but they do not seem to be able quite to make the characters come alive. Some of the secondary characters seem more persuasively drawn. Louise Galloway makes an entertaining figure of Granny Warren. Peter Hobbs and John Draper do well by Gibeon and David, the brother and son of Ezra. There is a careful performance by Howard St. John as a well-intentioned but weak clergyman; and a comic one by James O'Neill as a local official. Harlan Briggs gives a colorful characterization of a cynical and irreverent promoter. Watson White is a bombastic politician, and Alexandra Brackett and Walter Burke appear briefly as two immigrants.

The audience was cordial and at the conclusion of the performance called the author to the footlights for a brief curtain speech.

'Under This Roof'

At the Plymouth—New play by Herbert B. Ehrmann, presented by Russell Lewis and Rita Hassan; staged by Mr. Lewis; sets by Perry Watkins; costumes by Ernest Shrapps. The cast includes the following:

Granny Warren	Louise Galloway
Abner Warren	George Spaulding
Cornelia Warren	Barbara O'Neil
Ezra Warren	Russell Hardie
Horace Drury	Howard St. John
Nora	Hilda Bruce
Gibeon Warren	Peter Hobbs
David Warren	John Draper
Mr. Gassaway	Harlan Briggs
Senator Flower	Watson White
Eileen O'Shaughnessy	Alexandra Brackett
Shawn O'Shaughnessy	Walter Bruce
Sidney Snow	James O'Neil

Talbot

Barbara O'Neil

In "Under This Roof," at the Plymouth.

Dance Notebook

Dance Observer's Service Bureau announces postponement of its initial presentation of dance artists from Feb. 17 and 18 to March 10 and 11, when Jane Dudley, Sophie Maslow, William Bales, and company will give a program at The Studio Theater, 108 West Sixteenth Street. A second Service Bureau concert will be given sometime in April, auditions for which are now being held.

* * *

Dance, Players, Inc.

Eugene Loring's new company of 16 dancers called Dance Players, Inc., has gone into rehearsal, and after a short spring tour will make its bow to New York in April.

In addition to Mr. Loring, Lew Christensen, formerly ballet master of the American Ballet and the Ballet Caravan, and Janet Reed, formerly ballerina of the San Francisco Opera Ballet, the roster includes Michael Kidd, who has danced leading roles in the Ballet Caravan, Joan McCracken, formerly of the Littlefield Ballet, Eileen Whitson of Seattle, and Bobbie Howell of Knoxville, Tenn.

Mr. Loring's "The Man From Midian," originally prepared for Ballet Theater—but not produced—with a score by Darius Milhaud, will now have a score by Stefan Wolpe; and "The Invisible Wife," for which Benjamin Britten, the young English composer recently departed for his homeland, was to have composed the music, will now have music by Alvin Etler. Loring's "The Great American Goof," notable experimental ballet of Ballet Theater's first season, cannot now be revived as planned because of the shortage of men.

* * *

Gala Benefit

The gala Dance Festival in aid of Russian War Relief that will be given in Carnegie Hall Friday evening, Feb. 27, will enlist the services of prominent dancers from many fields. Among those participating are Ruth St. Denis, Doris Humphrey, Charles Weidman, Bill Robinson, Paul Haakon, Patricia Bowman, Paul Draper, Tip, Tap & Toe, Lynn Royce and Vanya, the Ballet Caravan, and the Radio City Music Hall Rockettes. Others will probably be added to the list. Lincoln Kirstein, George Balanchine, Chester Hale, and Gene Snyder have joined the Russian War Relief to prepare the Festival.

* * *

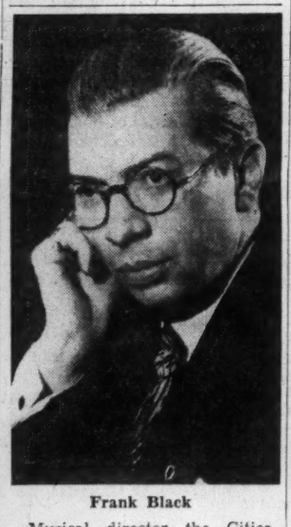
Re Virginia Johnson

Virginia Johnson, who is bringing her company from California for her New York debut in the Dance Theater Series at the Y. M. H. A., Ninety-second Street and Lexington Avenue, Sunday afternoon, March 1, trained in traditional and commercial schools in New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia, danced in night clubs and musical comedy, and later studied with Harald Kreutzberg. She was impressed by Mary Wigman when she first saw her in Chicago, but found her greatest inspiration in Martha Graham and the Modern American dance.

For the past several years she has been working on the Pacific Coast, running a school and developing a group including children, giving concerts and recitals. She is her own choregrapher, and one of her compositions, "To the World's Children," treats of the effect of current world problems on the children of our times. Other works in her repertoire are the suite "Phantasmagoria," "California Tango," "Serenade," and "American Primitive 1940," a satire on the jitterbug craze.

Especially announced for her debut program is the dance drama, "The Eternal Heroine," which is said to tell in six episodes "of Woman as she is, has been, should be, and would like to be as pioneer, saint, lady, jitterbug, gay, sad, cruel and sublime."

M. L.



Frank Black

Musical director the Cities Service Concert Hour, radio's oldest sponsored program, which is to celebrate its fifteenth year on the air, Friday, NBC-WNAC, 8 p. m.

Eddie Peabody

Former "banjo king" of vaudeville, now a Lieutenant Commander in the Navy, is heard weekly in "Meet Your Navy," program Friday nights, Blue-WBZ, 8, from the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, Chicago.

Wallenstein And Levant In Concert

The Mid-Week Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Oscar Levant, whose musical knowledge has been a feature of "Information Please," is to be heard as soloist in the premiere of his own work, Concerto for Piano and Orchestra, with the NBC Symphony Orchestra, Alfred Wallenstein, who will be making his first seasonal appearance with the orchestra, will conduct Spohr's Second Symphony and Ravel's "La Valse," Blue-WBZ, tonight, at 9:30.

Among the lighter programs on the air are Burns and Allen, NBC-WNAC, 7:30 p. m.; Billie Burke as Bob Burns' guest, with Ginny Simms making her fourth singing appearance, CBS-WEEI, 8:30 p. m.; the results of Fibber McGee's attempt to build himself up as a screen artist by the home movie route, NBC-WNAC, 9:30 p. m.; and Red Skelton taking "Little Junior" to an Army camp, NBC-WNAC, 10:30 p. m.

"Harper House," a family serial now in its inaugural stages as offered by the Drama Shop group, Mondays to Fridays, WMEX, 4:30 p. m.

Thyra Samter Winslow's love story, "The Will," is to be played by Tallulah Bankhead, NBC-WNAC, 8 p. m.

Wednesday

Virginia Bowman, a special music honors student at Pembroke College, Brown University, Providence, R. I., is to appear as collegiate guest on Fred Allen's show, CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m. Miss Bowman comes from Medford, Mass.

Excerpts from John Gay's "The Beggar's Opera," a famous eighteenth-century work, are to be heard in a special program, CBS-WEEI, 3:30 p. m. Lehmann Engel, director of the Madrigal Singers, is to produce the program. Eileen Farrell, soprano, Florence Vickland, mezzo-soprano, and Robert Nicholson, baritone, are soloists. Alexander Sved, Jan Peerce, William Hain and Jean Tennyson are to be heard singing the principal airs from Verdi's "Otello" in "Great Moments in Music," CBS-WEEI, 10:15 p. m.

Jan Struther, English author of the "Mrs. Miniver" stories, is to advise American mothers, from her home experience in the evacuation of children from bombed areas, in "Children Also Are People," CBS-WEEI, 4:15 p. m.

Thursday

The orchestra of the New England Conservatory of Music will radiocast a concert, in celebration of the Conservatory's 75th anniversary, over FM stations W43B, Boston, and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H., 8:30 p. m. J. M. Sanromá will be piano soloist in Rachmaninoff's Concerto No. 2, in C minor, with Wallace Goodrich conducting. Other works to be heard include the Adagio from Chausson's Symphony in B flat major ("In Memoriam", Mabel Daniels' Motet for Chorus and Orchestra, "Exultate Deo," and Chadwick's "Jubilee" from his Symphonic Sketches.

In its regular weekly program the Cincinnati Conservatory Orchestra, conducted by Alexander von Kreisler, is to play, with soloist, Mozart's Concerto for Piano and Orchestra in D minor.

Alfred Wallenstein has programmed Handel's Concerto in F, and Ravel's "Mother Goose" Suite, for his "Sinfonietta" orchestral program, MBS-WAAB, 8 p. m.

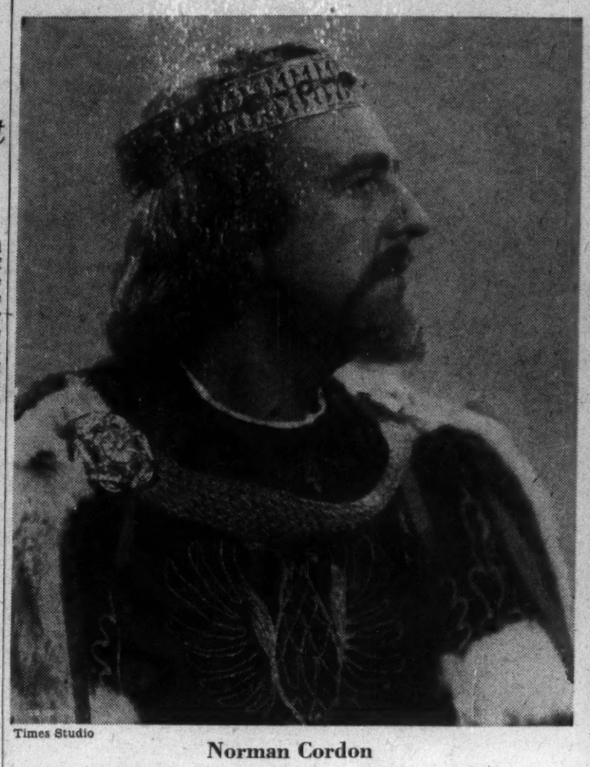
Mickey Rooney, substituting for Bing Crosby in the latter's Music Hall program, has invited Victor Mature and Charles Coburn of the screen, and Tommy Dorsey, trombone-playing band leader, as his guests, NBC-WNAC, 9 p. m. Humphrey Bogart, frequently a villain on the screen, will be heard in a bit of comedy business with Rudy Vallee, John Barrymore, and Joan Davis, NBC-WNAC, 10 p. m.

Friday

A Viennese program scheduled by Eugene Ormandy for the regular Friday afternoon radiocast concert of the Philadelphia Orchestra is to contain Mozart's Divertimento, No. 10, in F major, Haydn's Symphony No. 11, in G major (Military), the Entr'acte from Schubert's "Rosamunde," Korngold's "Much Ado About Nothing," Strauss' Overture to "Waldmeister," Lanner's "Die Schönbrunner," and Strauss' "New Pizzicato Polka," and "Tales from the Vienna Woods," MBS-WAAB, 2:30 p. m.

Music of two contemporary composers, Stanley Bate, an Englishman, and Deems Taylor, American, are scheduled in the British-American Festival, CBS-WEEI, 3:30 p. m. Bate's Concertino for Piano and Chamber Orchestra is to have Vera Brodsky as soloist, and Taylor's "Portrait of a Lady" is to be the American work. Eighteenth Century English composer Arne's Overture in B flat is also to be played.

Herman Shumlin has returned from Hollywood where he has been engaged in preliminary conferences about Lillian Hellman's "Watch on the Rhine," which he will direct for Warner Brothers. The drama in which Lucile Watson, Paul Lukas, George Coulouris, and Mady Christians play principal roles, will close at the Martin Beck Theater on Feb. 21 and go on tour.



Times Studio

Norman Cordon

To sing in "Lohengrin" on March 19, "Aïda" on March 26, and "Rigoletto," March 28, during the visit of the Metropolitan Opera.

Times Studio

Jarmila Novotna

To sing role of Violetta in "La Traviata," Saturday afternoon, March 21, during the Metropolitan Opera Company engagement at the Metropolitan Theater.

Boston Booking Off For Philip Barry Play

The Theater Guild has cancelled the Boston engagement of Philip Barry's new play, "Without Love," which was to bring Katharine Hepburn and Elliott Nugent to the Colonial Theater for the week of March 2. The New Haven date Feb. 26, has also been cancelled. More time needed for rehearsals is the reason given.

On the Stage

A switch has been made in booking arrangements for "The Rivals," which will send the revival to Chicago on March 2 for a fortnight's engagement and will delay the arrival of the company in Boston until Monday, March 16. That will bring it to town the same evening as "Watch on the Rhine."

* * *

"Life, Laughter, and Tears," the combination of plays by Saroyan and O'Casey, which had been tentatively listed for a Boston opening on March 2, now seems likely to head south for a Baltimore opening.

Boston Symphony to Play In Capital to Aid Russia

The Boston Symphony Orchestra will give a concert in Washington, D. C., on March 31 for the benefit of Russian war relief. This will be the orchestra's first appearance in several years in the capital.

Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, chairman of the Massachusetts committee for Russian war relief, will conduct. Mrs. Joseph E. Davies, wife of the former United States Ambassador to the U. S. S. R., will be chairman of the committee in charge of the Washington arrangements.

New Plays in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The five-year-old American Youth Theater which is putting on its revue, "Of V We Sing," at the Concert Theater in West Fifty-eighth Street, invited the press Saturday evening to witness its work.

Though the show is not ready for Broadway, it seems more than passably entertaining in West Fifty-eighth Street. The songs and lyrics have no conspicuous distinction but the array of 25 numbers includes several really funny sketches. And the evening is immeasurably improved by the presence of a small and talented comedian named Phil Leeds, who appears in more than half of the sketches. He possesses the revue artist's gift of maintaining his own comedic individuality while sliding in and out of a variety of characters. Mr. Leeds runs the gamut from jitterbug to Hitler—or is that a gamut? Anyway, he possesses the kind of talent which the nonprofessional theater helps prepare for Hollywood and Broadway.

As its title indicates, the topicality stems almost exclusively from the war situation. Among the sketches, "Ivan the Terrible," in which Hitler hears himself heckled; "One Way Passage," in which Representative Dies is lampooned and "Belinda Blue," in which a film star gets stuck in the cement at Grauman's Chinese Theater, make for considerable laughter. "Hy'a Joe" and "2 Plus 2" are short and foolishly funny. "Brooklyn Cantata"—Dodgers fans comfort themselves with bright visions—also has its moments. In addition to Mr. Leeds, the production receives its most noteworthy assistance from Buddy Yarus, Curt Conway, Betty Garrett and Adele Jerome.

* * *

New Farce at Mansfield

New York

"They Should Have Stood in Bed," new play by Leo Rifkin, Frank Tarloff, and David Shaw at the Mansfield Theater, is a harum-scarum scramble about four crooks trying to open a restaurant by various kinds of blackmail. They wind up by matching their prospective cook, a meek fellow, against Killer Kane (Tony Canzoneri), the world's welterweight champion. Grant Richards, Jack Gilford, Sanford Meisner, Leroi Operti, Florence Sundstrom, Edwin Philips, John Call, Richard Irving, and Katherine Meskill are among the principals in a slipshod, vulgar, and offensive farce which tries to win laughter with everything but genuine humor.

Opera Ticket Sale

Public sale of tickets for the Metropolitan Opera season (March 19-28) will open on March 9 at the offices of the Boston Opera Association, 234 Boylston Street. Mail orders are already being received.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Wilbur—
"My Sister Eileen," presented by Max Gordon. Featuring Betty Furness, Dorothy Littlejohn, King Calder and others. 8:30. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Shubert—
"The Student Prince," presented by the Messrs. Shubert. Featuring Barbara Scully, Robert Davis, Lloyd Harris, Jay Presson, Detmar Poppen, Nina Varia and others. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Plymouth—
"Under This Roof," by Herbert B. Ehrmann. Presented by Russell Lewis and Rita Hassan. Featuring Barbara O'Neill, Russel Hardie, Louise Galloway and Harlan Briggs. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Concert by Bernhard Weiser, pianist. 8:40. (Doors of the hall will not be open between 10 and 10:20 p. m. because of the blackout.)

Tomorrow

Hotel Statler—
Concert by Jascha Heifetz, Emanuel Bay at the piano, presented by the Boston Morning Musicale. 11 a. m.

Films in Boston

Esquire—
"Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. 1, 3:45, 6:30, 9:20. "Minstrel Days," 3:25, 6:10, 9.

Exeter—
"Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 3:45, 6:45. "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn. 2:25, 5:30, 8:30.

Fenway—
"Dangerously They Live," John Garfield and Raymond Massey. 1:05, 4, 7, 10. "Lady for a Night," John Blondell, John Wayne and Ray Middleton. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:20.

Keith Memorial—
"How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:38, 6:35, 9:40. "Niagara Falls," Marjorie Woodworth, Tom Brown and Zasu Pitts. 11:35 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:45.

Kenmore—
"Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern. 1:05, 4:35, 8:05. "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 3, 6:25, 9:50.

Metropolitan—
"Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 10:20 a. m., 1:05, 4:50, 8:15. "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. 11:40 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:30.

Modern—
"Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:20.

Orpheum—
"Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney, Walter Huston, and Victor Mature. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 3:45, 8:55.

Paramount—
"Dangerously They Live," John Garfield, Raymond Massey. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "Lady for a Night," Joan Blondell, John Wayne, and Ray Middleton. 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:25.

RKO-Boston—
"North to the Klondike," Andy Devine, Lon Chaney. 10:24 a. m., 12:44, 3:23, 5:43, 8:05, 10:13. Stage Show: 11:41 a. m., 2:01, 4:40, 7, 9:10.

Scollay—
"Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. 11:40 a. m., 2:55, 6:10, 9:20. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 10:25 a. m., 1:40, 4:50, 8:05.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time—The Far East Command," "Training Enlisted Men for the United States Fleet," "Travel to Cebu," "Historical Maryland," "Hollywood's Picture People," Cartoons and latest newsreels.

State—
"Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney, Walter Huston, and Victor Mature. 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:05. "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Telepix—
"March of Time—Far East Command," "Women in Defense," "Fitzpatrick Travelogue," "Grandland Rice Sportlight," "Picture People," comedy cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Death at a Broadcast," Ian Hunter. 10:35 a. m., 1:05, 3:30, 6, 8:30. "Mad Doctor of Market Street." 9:30, 11:50 a. m., 2:20, 4:50, 7:20, 9:45.

Uptown—
"Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 2:35, 5:35, 8:30. "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert. 1, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50.

Washington Street Olympia—
"Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 10:55 a. m., 1:35, 4:20, 7, 9:40. "Mexican Spitfire at Sea," Lupe Velez. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 2:55, 5:35, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "Sealed Lips," William Gargan. 1:45, 5. **Allston:** "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Belle Starr," Gene Tierney and Randolph Scott. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "International Lady," Ilona Massey and George Brent. "Married Bachelor," Ruth Hussey and Robert Young. 2 and 8. **Regent:** "You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire. "Burma Convoy," Charles Bickford. 2 and 6:40.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Unexpected Uncle," Anne Shirley. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. 1:50 and 5.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "Perfect Snob," Charles Ruggles. 2, 5, 8. "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert. 3:35, 6:35, 8:40. **Brookline Village:** "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. "Night of Jan. 16th," Robert Preston and Ellen Drew. 1:45, 5.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. "Mr. District Attorney in the Carter Case," James Ellison. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Moon Over Her Shoulder," Lynn Bari and John Sutton. 2 and 8. **University:** "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. 3:10, 6:30, 9:55. "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. "Raiders of the Desert," 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Go West, Young Lady," Ann Miller. "Naval Academy," Freddie Barthomew. 2, Evenings 7:30-11. **Strand:** "Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 3:10, 9:10. "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 1:54, 7:54. **Codman Square:** "They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "Night of Jan. 16th," Robert Preston. 1:45, 8.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. 1:40, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "H. M. Pulham, Esq.," Robert Young and Hedy Lamarr. 2:51 8:57. "Sealed Lips," William Gargan. 1:40, 7:46. **Park:** "Night of Jan. 16th," Robert Preston and Ellen Drew. "Among the Living," Albert Dekker. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "South of Tahiti," Brian Donlevy. 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. 3:47, 10:02. "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. 1:53, 8:08. **Hyde Park:** "Topper Returns," Joan Bennett. "Road Agent," Andy Devine. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "H. M. Pulham Esq.," Robert Young and Hedy Lamarr. "Blues in the Night" Priscilla Lane. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable and Lana Turner. 2:30, 6:15. "Sing for Your Supper," Jinx Falkenburg. 4:15, 10.

MALDEN—Granada: "The Perfect Snob," Lynn Bari. 1:40, 4:54, 8:08. "Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 2:47, 6:01, 9:15. **Maplewood:** "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Wagons Roll at Night," Humphrey Bogart. 1:45, 7:30. **Mystic:** "Spooks Run Wild," with the East Side Kids. 2:05, 7, 9:55. "40,000 Horsemen," Grant Taylor. 3:15, 8:25. **Orpheum:** "Our Wife," Melvyn Douglas and Ruth Hussey. "Swamp Water," Walter Brennan. 1:45. Continuous 7-11. **Strand:** "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert. 3:25, 8:30. "Nine Lives Are Not Enough," Ronald Reagan. 2:15, 7:15, 9:55.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Suspicion," Cary Grant. "Naval Academy," Freddie Bartholomew. 1:30, 8. **Medford:** "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane.

MELROSE — Melrose: "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. "Cadet Girl." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart and Conrad Veidt. 3:30, 9:15. "Lydia," Merle Oberon. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "H. M. Pulham, Esq.," Robert Young and Hedy Lamarr. "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "They Died with Their Boots On," Errol Flynn. "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD — Norwood: "Two Faced Woman," Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas. "Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Paris Is Calling," Randolph Scott. "Mr. District Attorney in the Carter Case," James Ellison. 2 and 8. **Strand:** "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert and John Payne. "The Perfect Snob," Lynn Bari and Charles Ruggles. 2 and 8.

REVERE—Revere: "They Died with Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "Miss Polly," Zasu Pitts. 2 and 8. **Boulevard:** "They Died with Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "Miss Polly," Ztsu Pitts. 2 and 8. **Park:** "Night of Jan. 16th," Robert Preston and Ellen Drew. "Among the Living," Albert Dekker. 1:30, 7:30.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable and Lana Turner. "Broadway Limited." 2 and 8. **Davis Square:** "Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Mogart. "Accent on Love," George Montgomery. 2 and 8. **Strand:** "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. "Skylark," Claudette Colbert. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Broadway: "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. "Target for Tonight." 1:45. Continuous from 6:15. **Strand:** "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Three Girls About Town," Joan Blondell. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Sing for Your Supper," Jinx Falkenburg and Buddy Rogers 2:15, 8. "Night of January 16th," Robert Preston and Ellen Drew. 3:34, 9:19.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Babes on Broadway," Judy Garland and Mickey Rooney. "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "Men in Her Life," Loretta Young. 1:45, 7:45. **Watertown Square:** "Week End in Havana," John Payne and Alice Faye. "Man in Rio," Sidney Toler. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "H. M. Pulham, Esq." Robert Young and Hedy Lamarr. "Bullets for O'Hara," Roger Pryor. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Men in Her Life," Loretta Young. "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. 2:15 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "H. M. Pulham, Esq." Robert Young and Hedy Lamarr. "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. 1:45, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "The Little Foxes," Bette Davis. 3:30, 8. "Sing Another Chorus," Johnny Downes. 2:17, 6:40, 10:05.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE)

SHUBERT HELD 3rd Big Week! OVER
POP. MATS. TOM'W & SAT. AT 2:30
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BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
Richard Llewellyn's
"HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY"
WALTER PIDGEON • MAUREEN O'HARA
DONALD CRISP
Directed by JOHN FORD
Co-Feature
"NIAGARA FALLS"
MARJORIE WOODWORTH
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NEW YORK (STAGE)

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LAST WEEK! Definitely Closes February 21
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
Lucile Watson, Paul Lucas, Mady Christians
MARTIN BECK Theatre, 45 St., West of 8 Ave.
Evenings 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:40

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

Tyrone POWER Gene TIERNEY
'SON of FURY'
PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW
ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

The Home Forum

Going Abroad For An Afternoon

THE SECOND SNOW of the year outlasted the winter's first timid flurry and, by mid-afternoon, was deepening in the laurel bushes and piney undergrowth along the roadways in the forest. The thermometer was in the middle twenties; there was still an overcast sky.

"Tomorrow is going to be a beautiful day," I confided to Michael. "Do you know the very thing we should do? We should go to the château and take Gladys with us."

Biltmore House, completed by George W. Vanderbilt in 1895, is flanked by several imposing gates. It lies on a hill at the edge of its own estate, the headway of broad roads which wind to its magnificent entrance. I have often viewed it so, driving in through one of the brick gateways, past shrubs and forests of evergreens, until the main iron gate is reached which leads into the formal Esplanade before the main door. This is Asheville's customary way of viewing Biltmore House.

But there is another way, infinitely more charming, decidedly more exciting, definitely more exclusive. It is, I think, the proper way for people who discover the château for the first time.

* * *

It takes a sharp and accustomed eye to find the little path which leaves the forest, to wind back up a hill toward the estate boundaries. At first, the trail is narrow and in a way insignificant; but, before long, one is thrust into a towering grove of yellow pines whose trunks are dark gray and immensely tall against the sky.

"What do I see ahead of me?" Gladys called over her shoulder. "It couldn't be—it—"

"Yes, it is," I called, "a stile."

Michael was already tugging at the leash. Deep in the woods, leaning against the fence which encircles the Vanderbilt estate, there is a stile so sturdy and inviting that no one could refuse the invitation to climb it. There is always the precarious moment when Michael, lumbering, reaches the top, hesitates, and needs to be prodded before going down the other side. After urging him down its ice-coated steps, we plunged into the virgin snow. All around us was silence and snow and evergreens.

"Let me take your hand; and shut your eyes," I insisted as I went ahead to lead Gladys into an abrupt clearing. "Slowly, now; one—two—three—look!"

There below us lay the château, majestic, turreted, with its façade rising in three levels, and its elaborate windows, some outlining the tower of the enormous winding staircase, rising from the ground floor to the topmost level. It is a perfect example of French Renaissance architecture, with its characteristic peaked roof and high chimneys; a replica of the châteaux of the Loire valley, a particular study of the châteaux of Blois and Chambord. Behind its gray masonry, vaulted the mountains, usually hazy and undefined, now sharp and bare against a cold milky sky. Fold after fold of the ridges were outlined, as if done with a soft black crayon, and softened here with inner shadings of snow.

We stood on the hill by a little pergola with a roof of bare, brown branches sheltering a statue of Diana and her hound. Dropping below us was a rolling sweep of lawn, now snow-carpeted, completely unmarred by any footsteps. This ended in a ramp and descending staircase to the driveway, which swept up to a massive door. No automobiles were parked outside; no sign of visitors and inhabitants. It was as if we had suddenly been plunged into another continent.

Three tiers of stairs led down to the broad promenade and central fountain before the house. The red berries of the holly hedge along one side of the formal garden looked warm and jaunty, in contrast to the little marble cupids surrounding the pools. I could remember that the garden at the side of the château had looked cold and distant even in June days, but now the three pools were silenced by ice encrusted with snow. How did it seem to the hundreds of gold-fish buried from sunlight and breeze?

* * *

On one knoll a holly tree of perfect symmetry stood alone and burning like a Christmas tree. At another wide bend, tall sentinel spruces curved and blended together, and under them the path disappeared like a trailing white ribbon. We followed it and came under a brick archway, formed by a motor road overhead. We peered out into a grove of white pines, their darkness relieved by tufts of white and an occasional shaft of mild sunlight.

We could have wandered interminably in an amphitheater of gardens, one tier descending into another, each new vista as enchanting as the one before. From almost every direction motor roads or trails were disappearing into the forests. We could take any of them and wind downward to the lakes, past the cages of pheasants and game, dropping into the broad meadows leading to the river. For a moment, in the winter air, I could catch the remembrance of an afternoon spent wandering in the forest of Fontainebleau when the trees were newly sprigged in April.

However, evening shadows would soon be lengthening. Michael was not even tugging at his leashing, but standing silently with each new pause and looking inquiringly as if to say: "Shan't we perhaps turn home?" And now a flight of steps appeared opportunely in one of the horseshoe curves of the hill, leading in the right direction.

* * *

There seemed little to say on the walk back through the forest paths which led to the fence bordering the estate. It was partly, no doubt, that we were relaxed and a little weary after such a long exploration in the winter's air. More than that! To be able to slip away for several hours into another world, a European paradise! That was the thought uppermost in my mind as we returned through the trackless snow. Nothing is as refreshing as beauty, unless it is service in a good deed.

We were back in the forest. I remembered another walk to Biltmore House, one mild December afternoon, with my father. We had each seen France, separately, and I had been eager to show him this Renaissance château.

"If you were to quote a line of poetry," I asked him, "what would you think of?"

"Yet I doubt not through the ages one
increasing purpose runs,
And the thoughts of men are widened
with the process of the suns."

* * *

I didn't even ask him why he chose that one. I had felt it all around me that afternoon in the encircling ranges, in the strength of the spruce groves, in the dignity of the labor that built the château, in the whole sum of the beauty of the place—"the one increasing purpose—the widening of men's thoughts." I felt it keenly again this winter afternoon.

TWANET EVANS

By Courtesy of the William Rockhill Nelson Gallery of Art, Kansas City, Missouri, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"TERRACE OF THE CHÂTEAU DE MARLY": *A Painting by Hubert Robert*

HUBERT ROBERT (1733-1808) was a French painter whose work was particularly expressive of his epoch. He traveled to Italy where he was inspired by the relics of antiquity. Having a remarkable gift for drawing, he depicted the ancient ruins with accuracy and finesse. When he returned home, he was held in high regard in French society. He received a commission from Voltaire, was invited to Russia by Catherine II, and exhibited each year at the Salon. Many public offices related to the Fine Arts were assigned to him and he enjoyed success and recognition until the advent of the French Revolution, which brought about changes that were to alter everything in taste and manner favored by Hubert Robert. He was an artist who exemplified an era which was frivolous, romantic, and pleasure loving.

As years pass by, pictures by Hubert Robert are being acquired by American collections. This "Terrace of the Château de Marly" is typical of Robert's painting. He did other versions of the gardens and terraces of this château. The paintings show the fashions of the day; they also show the skill of Robert's hand in portraying scenery and statuary. The statue of "Mercury Fastening His Sandal," which appears on the terrace, was made by the great sculptor Pigalle, and it is now in the Kaiser Friedrich Museum in Berlin.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Winter Callers

I know a host of wild-wood things
In winter when the blizzard brings
The jays and chickadees to share
The crumbs I scatter here and there

When in and out and to and fro
Inquisitive little creatures go
Crowding around the very door
They were so cautious of before.

A doe slips near the garden fence
In unaccustomed confidence;
A fox, more curious than shy,
Comes out to watch me trudging by.

How pleasant that the snow and sleet
Make friendly paths for timid feet,
And, though the town is miles away,
New neighbors visit every day.

SARA KING CARLETON

Safe in Our Real Home

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS NATURAL for men, when beset by danger or difficulties, to turn to those who love them, to be strengthened by their love and understanding, and thus helped to erase the fear of the evil that seems to confront them. As little children seek the shelter, protection, and love which home offers, trusting their fathers and mothers to guard them from evil of every sort, never doubting that they have the strength and courage to protect them, so men in times of stress, when evil in various phases would enter and destroy the harmony of their homes, uprooting love of and confidence in all that is dear to them, must seek their true home in divine Love, knowing that God, the Father-Mother of all, is guiding, protecting, and governing His own.

The universe, including man in the image and likeness of God, is spiritual and eternal, and there is no other real universe; hence nothing that is material and temporal can be included in God's perfect universe. Thus it follows that man is sinless, deathless, spiritual, and perfect; and God's universe, reflecting only the beauty and order of His creation, includes the one true home, indestructible, harmonious, eternal.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, defines "Jerusalem," in part (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 589), as "home, heaven." She also tells us on page 291 that "heaven is not a locality, but a divine state of Mind in which all the manifestations of Mind are harmonious and immortal, because sin is not there and man is found having no righteousness of his own, but in possession of 'the mind of the Lord,' as the Scripture says." Therefore home, in its spiritual meaning, is not material, but is spiritual, ever present in the consciousness of eternal good.

With this understanding of home filling our thought, we are safe within its portals and can look out upon the errors to be destroyed, undisturbed, knowing them to be unreal—"nothing claiming to be something" (*ibid.*, p. 330). Though dangers and difficulties beset us, these errors cannot touch us unless, through fear or hatred, we first open the door of our thought and allow discord, confusion, strife, contention to come within.

We have to gain and maintain the true concept of home, and to keep our thought free from error, so free that we are prepared to meet any attack, whether directed against ourselves or our loved ones. We must keep the pathway to this true sense of home free from thorns of hatred, resentment, and revenge, and uproot the weeds of argument, jealousy, and other errors, which, although apparently insignificant, multiply if left alone.

Only when we lose sight of God, good, do we seem to lose, even for an instant, the harmony of our real home. Nothing but good will come to us as we realize, beyond all questioning, that our home is heaven. We may wander away from our home, perhaps momentarily believing in the destructive element of error, but with a heart full of love and gratitude to God we shall find ourselves once again in the safety of our home, heaven; and the overcoming of error brings ever greater spiritual enlightenment.

Mrs. Eddy defines "firmament" (Science and Health, p. 586) as "spiritual understanding; the scientific line of demarcation between Truth and error, between Spirit and so-called matter." Secure in the understanding of home, as the expression of spiritual love and intelligence, we shall not be misled by claims of discord and dissension, but recognizing their nothingness and the all-power of God, good, shall thus be able to help and heal our fellow man. The spiritual fact is the only foundation upon which safety and security can be established, and by which can be gained true peace, the peace which pervades God's universe including man, created and governed by God.

The Master, Christ Jesus, said (John 14:27): "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you: not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid." His words were compassionate, yet they held, as always, the command to come out from materiality, error, and be separate. Through the study of the Bible and of Science and Health and other writings by Mrs. Eddy, we learn to distinguish the real from the unreal; we give up with joy the false beliefs about man and the universe as material, for the understanding of the universe, including man, as spiritual and eternal. We experience that peace which is rightfully ours, and thus become separate from belief in existence as material.

Humbly praying to be guided and guarded by God, omnipotent and ever-present Mind, we need not fear the dangers and conflicts of error, knowing that we are safe within our home, the spiritual consciousness of heaven, harmony. In the words of a much loved hymn we may sing with assurance:

"Throughout the way, dear Shepherd,
Thy strong hand doth uphold;
The weary ones, at nightfall,
Thou gently dost enfold.
And when to Truth's green pastures
With joy at length we come,
There shall we find, O Shepherd,
Our blest, eternal home."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

En Sécurité dans notre Demeure réelle

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

ASSAILLIS par les dangers ou les difficultés, les hommes se tournent naturellement vers ceux qui les aiment pour être fortifiés par leur affection et leur compréhension; en effet, ceci les aide à faire disparaître la crainte du mal qui semblait se dresser devant eux. Les petits enfants courent à la maison pour y trouver l'abri, la protection, l'amour; ils sont pleins de confiance, sûrs que papa et maman sont assez forts et courageux pour les protéger contre tous les maux; de même, à l'heure de la détresse, quand sous une forme quelconque le mal veut entrer chez eux, détruire l'harmonie familiale, chasser l'amour et la confiance en tout ce qui leur est précieux, les hommes doivent chercher leur demeure véritable dans le divin Amour, sachant que Dieu, le Père-Mère de tous, guide, protège et gouverne les Siens.

L'univers, dont fait partie l'homme créé à l'image et selon la ressemblance de Dieu, est spirituel, éternel; comme il n'existe vraiment aucune autre espèce d'univers, ce qui est matériel, temporel, ne saurait être inclus dans le parfait univers divin. Il s'ensuit que l'homme est impeccable, immortel, spirituel et parfait; en outre, l'univers de Dieu, reflétant l'ordre et la beauté de Sa création, embrasse la seule vraie demeure, indestructible, harmonieuse, éternelle.

A la page 589 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, définissant le mot "Jérusalem," lui reconnaît entre autres cette signification: "La demeure, le ciel." Elle nous dit aussi, à la page 291, que "le ciel n'est pas un lieu, mais un état divin de l'Entendement dans lequel toutes les manifestations de l'Entendement sont harmonieuses et immortelles, parce que le péché n'est pas là et que l'homme est révélé comme n'ayant pas de justice qui lui soit propre, mais possédant 'l'esprit du Seigneur' comme dit l'Écriture." Donc la vraie demeure est non pas matérielle mais spirituelle, toujours présente dans la conscience de l'éternel bien.

Si cette compréhension du home, de la demeure, remplit notre pensée, nous sommes en sécurité chez nous; nous pouvons regarder sans inquiétude les erreurs à détruire, sachant qu'elles sont irréelles — "le néant ayant la prétention d'être quelque chose" (*ibid.*, p. 330). Même si les dangers et les difficultés nous assaillent, ces erreurs ne nous atteindront pas à moins que, sous l'empire de la crainte ou de la haine, nous ne leur ouvrions la porte de notre pensée, accueillant ainsi dans notre home mental les discords, la confusion, les chocs et les luttes.

Il nous faut acquérir et maintenir le vrai concept du home; il nous faut aussi préserver notre pensée de l'erreur, car nous devons être toujours prêts à faire face aux attaques dirigées soit contre nous-mêmes soit contre ceux que nous aimons. Sur le sentier qui mène à ce vrai sens du home, ne laissons pas croître les épines de la haine, de la rancune ou de la vengeance; déracinons les mauvaises herbes — ergotage, jalousie et autres erreurs — qui bien qu'apparemment insignifiantes, se propageraient si nous les négligions.

C'est seulement lorsque nous perdons de vue Dieu, le bien, que l'harmonie de notre foyer véritable peut paraître nous échapper, fût-ce un instant. Comprendre, sans l'ombre d'un doute, que notre demeure est dans le ciel, ceci ne nous apportera que du bien. Il semble parfois que nous errons loin de notre foyer, peut-être sous l'empire de la croyance aux éléments destructifs de l'erreur; mais bientôt, le cœur plein d'amour et de gratitude envers Dieu, nous nous retrouverons dans le sûr asile de notre home, du ciel; et la victoire sur l'erreur nous apportera des lumières spirituelles toujours plus grandes.

Mrs. Eddy nous a donné cette définition du "firmament" (*Science et Santé*, p. 586): "Intelligence spirituelle; la ligne de démarcation scientifique entre la Vérité et l'erreur, entre l'Esprit et la soi-disant matière." A l'abri dans la compréhension du foyer comme expression de l'amour et de l'intelligence spirituels, nous ne nous laisserons point décevoir par les prétentions d'inharmonie et de désaccord; nous reconnaîtrons plutôt leur néant et l'omnipotence de Dieu, du bien, de sorte que nous pourrons aider nos frères et les guérir. Le fait spirituel est l'unique base sur laquelle on puisse établir le salut, la sécurité; seul il nous permet d'obtenir la paix véritable, celle qui prévaut dans l'univers idéal où se trouve l'homme, créé et gouverné par Dieu.

Voici ce qu'a dit le Maître, le Christ Jésus (Jean 14:27): "Je vous laisse la paix; je vous donne ma paix; je ne vous la donne pas comme le monde la donne. Que votre cœur ne se trouble pas et qu'il ne craigne point." Ses paroles étaient compatissantes; mais elles impliquaient, comme toujours, la nécessité de sortir du matérialisme, de l'erreur, et de s'en séparer. En étudiant la Bible et *Science et Santé*, ainsi que les autres ouvrages de Mrs. Eddy, nous apprenons à distinguer le réel de l'irréel; avec joie, nous renonçons aux fausses croyances touchant l'homme et l'univers matériels; nous leur substituons l'intelligence de cette vérité: l'univers, y compris l'homme, est spirituel, éternel. Nous goûtons la paix qui représente notre apanage légitime et nous nous séparons de la croyance que la vie puisse être matérielle.

Priant avec humilité pour que Dieu, l'Entendement toujours présent dont la puissance est sans bornes, nous guide et nous protège, nous n'avons pas à craindre les dangers ou les conflits de l'erreur; nous savons que nous sommes en sécurité dans notre demeure, dans la conscience spirituelle du ciel ou de l'harmonie. Nous pouvons répéter avec assurance ces paroles d'un cantique que beaucoup chérissent:

"Berger, dans ce voyage,
Tu raffermis nos pas;
Ceux qui perdaient courage
Tu les prends dans tes bras.
Lorsqu'aux verts pâturages
Nous serons arrivés,
Sous d'éternels ombrages
Nous pourrons demeurer."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

The Gray House With the Garden

BETWEEN the shoe shop *à la Vierge Marie* and another equally enterprising emporium of trade is the great high door which leads into, and out from, the paved court in front of the gray house with the garden. When we enter and the heavy doors swing close on their hinges, we find ourselves walking limpingly over rounded cobblestones and looking at the uninviting stable at one side where my lord's carriage used to be kept. A rosy-cheeked concierge comes to our rescue and cries out to us from her low window, where little pots of flowers and a huge black cat are basking in the warmth:

"The door at the back of the court, second floor, opposite."

As soon as the real meaning of this enigmatic phrase dawns on us we say, "Thank you," and pick our way over the tortuous balls of stone. The door at the back of the court opens into a vestibule guarded by two palms which nod gently to us as we pass. The winding stairway is shining with wax, and softly carpeted, the railing is very slender and the walls are very old. When we reach the door at the back of the second floor opposite, fair-haired Alphonsine answers the ring with a sunny smile and in a liquid voice begs us to enter.

We pass through a large antechamber and enter a salon with three generous windows whose doors are flung wide open, and through the windows comes a wonderful melody of sound, and from them we can see a wonderful harmony of color. The world from which we have just come slips away from us. Not a cry from the street is heard, no noise of wheels or cracking whips, no hint of trade, no jargon of voices; only the concert of the birds, hundreds of them, who are joyously singing in the tall trees, a glad audacious wanton flinging of their whole being into this welcome to the spring. . . .

I feared to leave these windows lest I be consigned to a room on the court, where cobblestones would be the only bit of nature I should have to contemplate.

So I followed Alphonsine reluctantly, but she went across the salon to where a silk embroidered drapery hung richly from the ceiling to the floor. Slipping her hand behind it she touched something that made the door open, and passing through a thick wall and another door we found ourselves in my room. Oh, joy! Its one big window opened into the same garden: and so gladly did I hurry to see if I had really the same view that I failed to notice the wonderful old mahogany, the quaint prints, and the door opening into the tiny little bedroom beyond.—From "A Garden of Paris," by Elizabeth Wallace (Chicago: McClurg).

Quilt of Snow

Each wire has knitted whiteness everywhere.
The maple tree whose branch was brown and bare
has let the snowy lace envelop her.
The white yarn of the vine, as soft as fur,
re-makes the frozen spiral. Cotton balls
are seen where eyes look upward where the knolls
lean whitely in the sky. Long needles knit
above the pond and make a quilt on it.

Oh, there is peace wherever strollers go;
needles, cotton, lace and yarn of snow.

JOSEPH JOEL KEITH

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

Seldom-Discussed Problems ..... *By Richard L. Strout*

Two of the things Washingtonians mention in their after-dinner conversations these war days are the Negro problem and the "subversive" problem. Not very much about them gets into news dispatches because they are hard matters to pin down factually. But they represent part of the atmosphere of this war capital and deserve to be discussed.

The "subversive" problem arises chiefly out of F.B.I. investigations. It is an odd situation. Nearly everybody here knows somebody that the F.B.I. is or was investigating. If you get a group of Government agency heads or section chiefs together, they nearly all have anecdotes to tell. It is queer to hear them chat about "G-men" because Washington is, on the whole, such a conventional sort of place, and Government workers are for the most part such mild, inoffensive, law-abiding people.

It has been the contention of Chairman Martin Dies of the Dies Committee that many Government officials are Communists. He has made the charge repeatedly. Last year Congress voted $100,000 to investigate and Mr. Dies supplied the Attorney General in October with a list of 1,121 names. The F.B.I. has been investigating them.

Inquiries Not Taken Too Seriously

In addition, all sorts of complaints come into the F. B. I. from clerks who believe that so-and-so is a Communist. This has brought 2,574 additional persons to be investigated, or a total of about 3,700. It has taken 125 F. B. I. men most of their time to track down these charges. When you figure that nearly every investigated person has a family of two or three, and a dozen or so friends who sooner or later know about the inquiry, the potential audience mounts up.

Then again, the F. B. I. makes its investigations by asking questions of neighbors, business acquaintances and superior officers of the suspect. By the time these people have finished telling their friends, a general atmosphere is produced over the whole city of being watched and investigated. About one-third of Washington's 700,000 people work for the Government.

It might be supposed that this produces a "reign of terror" in the Capital: or at least a "reign of suspicion," but this is hardly the case. The investigation is so general that little stigma is involved. It is hard, in fact, to take the thing very seriously. Most of the charges, including those of the secret Dies list, have proved groundless. Many of those investigated cannot figure how they happened to be singled out. Frequently they are on mailing lists of innocent-sounding groups alleged to be "Communist Front" organizations. Sooner or later the Justice Department will make its report back to Congress. Down to the present few Communists have been discovered.

The Negro problem is basically more serious, we believe. It worries a good many people. Washington is only one city involved. Washington is a border city and about one-fourth of its population is colored. People don't like to recall it, but there were race riots here in the World War. Government agencies who make it their business to know what is going on in the country report that there is an upsurge of racial feeling all over the nation. In a period of social and economic transition this might be expected. Perhaps it is due in part to Hitler. There have been some bad shooting incidents already in Southern camps where Northern Negroes are quartered.

Irritated From Two Directions

At a recent dinner party here, each of three couples had typical incidents to volunteer of recent personal experiences of racial difficulties.

One woman told how the driver of her taxi had used excessively violent language against a Negro taxi driver, and had then turned to her with the remark that he would be glad to have Hitler come over "to handle the Negro situation." The second told of the revived activity of the local Ku Klux Klan in her nearby Virginia town. This reminded the third of a recent incident when she had gone shopping with her colored maid. She had sent the maid in to buy groceries at a big suburban chain store while she bought goods elsewhere. She returned to her car to find her maid near hysterics. The attendants had refused to bring out the goods for the maid and made a scene. The indignant mistress went in and demanded, and obtained satisfaction. But it took some time to quiet the maid who kept repeating: "Hitler doesn't treat the Jews any worse than we are treated here."

The host refrained from mentioning incidents which he had seen himself; of trivial comments and slights shown in elevators, street cars and the like. But there seems to be considerable evidence that the explosive war subject of racial feeling is being exacerbated from two directions. Many Negroes are exposed to Communist propaganda which preaches racial equality. And the Hitler doctrine is playing into the prejudices of the situation, too, perhaps purposely inspired to rouse racial feeling. It is hard to think of anything that could be more effective, from Hitler's viewpoint, at the present time in reducing democratic efficiency.

Memo From Britain:

Dunkirk and Singapore ..... *By Mallory Browne*

London

Behind the political uneasiness which still persists here, despite the heartening unifying effect of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's radio speech, lies a deeply significant difference between Dunkirk and Singapore.

The prevailing tendency at the moment is to draw a parallel between these two milestones in the war. The fact that a large part of the British and Imperial forces were, according to Japanese reports, safely evacuated from Singapore is likely to accentuate this comparison.

Yet they are really comparable in only one respect: both will rank in the eyes of future historians as major disasters which left Britain facing two of the most crucial and perilous periods of the war.

But the actual significance of Dunkirk and Singapore from the viewpoint of war policy and grand strategy is precisely that they form not a parallel but a striking contrast.

Three Stages of One Operation

What was Dunkirk? The word as used over here covers three stages of one large operation: (1) The retreat of the British troops in Flanders and their converging withdrawal to Dunkirk; (2) The fact that this withdrawal and subsequent evacuation meant the loss of virtually all the modern mechanized equipment and heavy artillery which the British Army at that time possessed; (3) The "miraculous" evacuation itself, when a seafaring people saved the vast bulk of their army by selfless courage and the devotion of "the little ships" and Navy.

Dunkirk, therefore, to the average Englishman means primarily that British seamanship saved British soldiery; that British sailors of all sorts—from the highest Naval commander in the Admiralty down to the skipper of the smallest Thames tug—had proved that Britannia still ruled the waves even under the very eyes of a superior German Air Force and Army. To an island people this meant that the main thing, their command of the seas, was intact and that therefore continued resistance was possible and ultimate victory assured.

Meanwhile the fall of Singapore—and in this symbolic expression should, I think, be included the almost simultaneous episode of the successful passage of the Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Prinz Eugen through the English Channel and the Straits of Dover—means that essentially Britain's command of the seas is now being gravely challenged, not only in the Far East but in home waters as well.

Retreat Due to Weakness at Sea

For the British military retreat down the Malay Peninsula was due above all to the absence of support from the sea. Inadequate air support was largely a corollary to this failure to control sea communications. The whole defense of Malaya and of Singapore itself had been based on the assumption of joint British-American naval supremacy in the Southwestern Pacific. The bombing of Pearl Harbor combined with the sinking of the Prince of Wales and the Repulse reversed this picture. Thus Singapore, Britain's greatest and supposedly strongest naval base in the East, becomes the symbol of military defeat due to naval disaster, in contrast to Dunkirk which has come to stand for military disaster retrieved at least in a great part by naval supremacy.

The significance of this becomes even more apparent when the passage of the German battleships through the Straits of Dover is considered in connection with the fall of Singapore. For this Nazi naval success represents a victory for complete and competent co-ordination of German naval and air strength over the incompletely and less effectively co-ordinated air and naval forces of Britain.

Taken in conjunction with the Japanese victory at Singapore, which was also due to the successful co-ordination of naval and air strength, the Channel episode clearly clinches the case in favor of closer co-operation between the various arms of the services and especially between the Fleet and Air Force.

Above all it indicates a need for a new policy at or near the top, for it is at the source in strategic and tactical planning that the trouble appears to reside. There is evident necessity for a reinvigorated war policy which takes more account of the decisive role which the new strategic factor in this war—air power—is plainly destined to play, not when employed on its own but when used boldly with land and sea forces as an integral element both of daring attack and effective defense.

To Change the Subject:

Air Warden Election Discovers Neighbors ..... *By Grace Miller Rosenthal*

We elected a block captain in our apartment building last night. It was a reminder that we are really in a war (if a reminder was needed), and we discovered we have neighbors.

An official looking notice had appeared above the mail boxes a few days before, telling us to be in the lobby at 7:30 on such a night to take part in the election. One representative from each of the 142 families in our city block was asked to be present. And last night we met.

People stood about, or sat stiffly on chairs, and rose-colored divans, with all the shyness of youngsters at a first party. We didn't know each other. Even those of us who lived in our apartment building had not even a bowing acquaintance with our neighbors, for the most part. Of course we've always said "Thank you" if someone opened the lobby door for us. But otherwise we mostly maintained a dignified silence as we passed each other going in or out. And now we were met together to do something about the war—to me ready to help each other in case of need.

A few smiles broke out uncertainly, and then there were more. Two businessmen walked about joking, trying to make people feel at home.

Cutting Through the Ice

Then a red-haired girl in a sports suit, looking but lately out of college, said impulsively:

"I think it would be nice if we all introduced ourselves."

"Yes," said an older woman, quickly. "We ought to have cards pinned on us, with our names on them. It's so much easier to remember names when you see them written out. That's what we did at a Red Cross meeting the other night, and we all felt acquainted soon."

Another woman nodded agreement. "In a big city like Chicago we don't seem to get to know each other," she said apologetically. "I am Mrs. Prentiss and live in Z-3."

The meeting was called to order. Mr. Brown, a newspaper man, had charge and called for nominations for Block Captain. The balloting was to be secret and blanks were handed out.

It wasn't likely, said Mr. Brown, that we would need anyone to watch for incendiary bombs—though a look at a globe, said he, would show that Chicago was no farther away from some Nazi bases than is New York. But there were other things a Block Captain had to do—caring for collections of old paper and tin, helping to sell defense stamps, for instance.

Clad in Janitor's Jeans

Mr. Riggs, janitor of a neighboring apartment house, was nominated.

"Who's Riggs?" called out a businessman. "What are his qualifications?" People waited. This was serious business. Upon Riggs might depend our safety, and that of our families.

Mr. Riggs stepped forward, a short, slight man, in tan-colored janitor's jeans. In clipped, firm speech he told of his qualifications and willingness to serve. Then stepped back in the crowd.

The janitor of our apartment building was nominated. Someone said: "Now people will show loyalty to their apartment buildings." But they didn't. Thoughtfully they were considering qualifications for the job. They voted, and the locked ballot box was not to be opened until it reached City Hall.

People started back to their homes, at ease and visiting.

"This is a good thing," said one woman. "It makes us feel acquainted; makes us feel closer to each other."

"Yes," said another. "It gives us a sense of unity, in a way."

"That's right," said a third. "That's what we need now—unity."

Why Is Aguinaldo 'Aiding' the Japanese?

The Christian Science Monitor's Philippine correspondent, Walter Robb, writes with the authority of decades of residence and intimate knowledge of this island empire. He returned to the United States a few weeks before the Japanese attack at Pearl Harbor, and here gives his own surprising verdict on the timely question: Why is Aguinaldo apparently working for the Japanese puppet government in Manila?

Mr. Robb says: "Since 1917, when I taught in the Cavite High School near Aguinaldo's home in Kawit, he and I have been amigos de confianza, that is to say, intimate friends. Our wives have been friends, and Aguinaldo's daughter, Carmen Aguinaldo de Melencio, treats Mrs. Robb almost as her second mother both because of long friendship and because Mrs. Robb was a grade-school teacher of Justice José P. Melencio of the Philippine Court of Appeals, Carmen's husband. Filipinos never forget their teachers, but continue to reckon them among their dearest friends and benefactors throughout their lives . . ."

By Walter Robb

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo y Famy has radiocast in the Philippines an appeal to Filipinos to cease fighting Japan.

My guess is that General Aguinaldo stood at the microphone at the sharp point of a Japanese bayonet, and repeated what some Japanese officer told him to say.

He would not do it for money, though his wife's fortune in Batangas real estate is of course ashes on the hobnailed soles of the invading Japanese. He must have done it to save his life, or perhaps lives dearer to him than his own.

I do know that General Aguinaldo vehemently opposes Japan's presence in the Philippines, as he has never ceased to oppose America's presence there. I know that when I asked him less than a year ago what the Philippines would do if they became independent and then were threatened by a Japanese invasion, he said the Philippines would fight.

On another occasion I asked him his choice between American and Japanese sovereignty over the Philippines. He had no choice. He said he wanted no one to be sovereign in the Philippines but the Filipino people.

But then he went on to say that aside from the principle involved, his regard for America is warm indeed, and for Japan it is cold.

Won't Believe

My guess that General Aguinaldo was compelled to make his broadcast appeal is of minor importance. It is the guess of the young Filipinos in the field, and of the guerilla bands in the hills, that is worth while.

I think their guess will be what mine is.

They won't believe a word of it. We may even look for other broadcasts of the same sort. Manuel Quezon is with the Americans, but Philippine Vice-President Sergio Osmena must be still in the Islands. He too may be dragged before a microphone at any time now, and made to say that he thinks the Filipinos should cease fighting Japan. It will make no difference, Filipinos will not believe it.

As long as General MacArthur holds Bataan Peninsula and Corregidor, his Filipinos will stay with him. When he loses those strongholds, if he ever does, since both sides of this question has its possibilities, then of course the Filipino mood will outwardly change. America will then be done in the Philippines, for the time being, and Filipinos will have to assume new attitudes toward new situations.

Must Know Captain

It is never enough, in politics, merely to know General Aguinaldo and to be able to approach him on any question you wish to broach. You must also know Captain Antonio Escamilla.

General Aguinaldo speaks Spanish poorly and will not trust serious statements to interpretation except by Captain Escamilla, a Manila businessman and Secretary of the Manila Tobacco Association.

This places a particular importance on the whereabouts and health today of Captain Escamilla who has not been heard from since the Japanese attack. He was convalescent when I left Manila. I know him as well as I know Señor Aguinaldo. As usual, he was the third party present during my last political interview with the General. It was a long and pleasant interview over luncheon at the Avenue Hotel, and General Aguinaldo autographed a copy I have (original printing on his quaint press) of the Constitution of the Philippine Republic.

This is the so-called Malolos Constitution, work of the convention in the Barosoain Church, Malolos, the capital of Bulakan where General Aguinaldo at that time, September, 1898, had his headquarters. Grinning broadly as he autographed the little volume, General Aguinaldo told me that he himself has no copy of this work.

General Aguinaldo's and Captain Escamilla's views about the Philippines are not identical. Possibly they never were. The General is for the independence of the Philippines now, as he has been since 1898. He is also for this little 44-year-old Constitution, as he was when he sent Felipe Agoncillo (whose sister is General Aguinaldo's present wife) to Washington and Paris in a vain effort to persuade the United States not to annex the Philippines but to treat them in the way it was treating Cuba. His way for America to withdraw from the Philippines is for Congress to recognize the Malolas Constitution and the government it provided, and for everything between then and now to be forgotten.

In other words, he feels he and his revolutionaries had succeeded in founding a Filipino government under this Constitution, and that the United States, as a democracy, was misled in not recognizing this fact in 1898. Just as he feels that Filipinos could have carried on then under their own constitution, he feels they could carry on still better right now, for he acknowledges the remarkable advancement of Filipinos in the interim, under America. Since his capture in 1900, he has been true to his oath of allegiance and his advice to Filipinos to cease fighting America.

Friendship Patched Up

At the same time, he never has thought much of the Government established in the Philippines. He considered it to be a vehicle in which younger men, with President Quezon in the driver's seat, passed him, General Aguinaldo, in popular approval and American patronage. Only six months ago he patched up his personal friendship with President Quezon, broken 16 years ago. He was disappointed at the inauguration of the Commonwealth of the Philippines on Nov. 15, 1935, when our diplomacy intervened to prevent a goodly showing in the parades in behalf of the Philippine Republic and in opposition to Mr. Quezon.

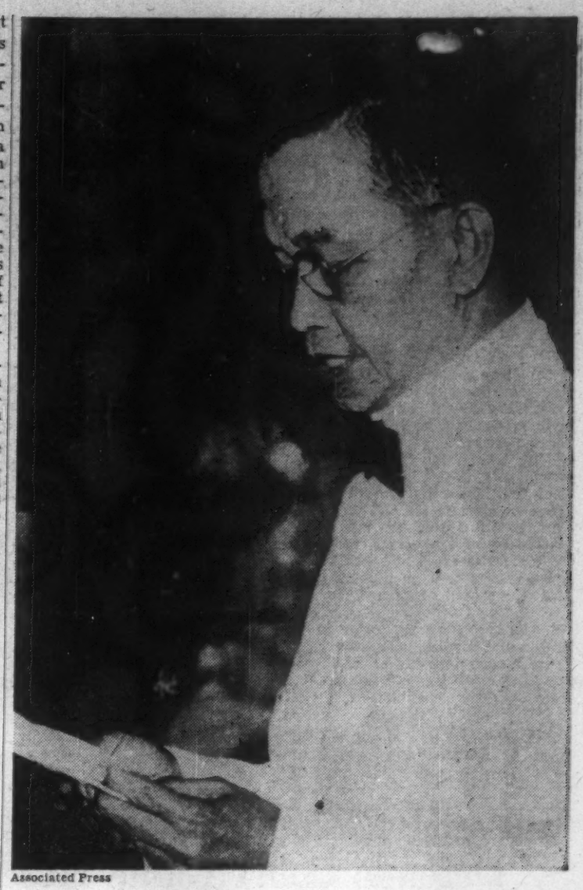
At the same time, he had been a candidate for the Commonwealth Presidency. Thus he had recognized the will of Congress in the Tydings-McDuffie Act of 1924 providing for the Commonwealth and for independence in 1946.

Captain Escamilla is a different type of man altogether. He brings men of contrary views on a subject together and reconciles their differences. While General Aguinaldo nursed an anger for Quezon many years, Captain Escamilla never was at personal outs with Mr. Quezon at all: this without losing General Aguinaldo's confidence, either, because Captain Escamilla is wholly honorable. Captain Escamilla lent his aid in the burying of the hatchet between his beloved General and the head of the State. Captain Escamilla is not adamant for the political independence of the Philippines, but General Aguinaldo is.

Another elder Philippine statesman who is equally as adamant in his independence views is Vice-President Sergio Osmena. He is an able Filipino statesman, and history will compare him with the author of the Malolos Constitution, Apolinario Mabini, who accepted exile to Guam as the reward of his masterful protests against American annexation of the Philippines. In ordinary circumstances, I should say, anything publicly uttered by General Aguinaldo would be talked over beforehand with Vice-President Osmena. But now I don't know.

Indeed, my guess is that before broadcasting in behalf of Japan, asking Filipinos to cease their opposition to the invasion, General Aguinaldo had no consultation with Mr. Osmena; nor yet, if he is living, with Captain Escamilla; nor with the redoubtable Felipe Agoncillo, nor perhaps even with his wife, Mr. Agoncillo's sister.

In any event, at present writing the fighting still goes on. And while this persists, even such men as General Aguinaldo speak only to the empty air when they advise a halt. The young soldiers know General Aguinaldo is a caged canary who must of necessity "sing" as he has done. Later they will forgive him for it.



Associated Press

General Aguinaldo—'A Sort of . . . Quisling?'

Why did this former Philippine insurrection leader make a radio appeal to Filipinos with General MacArthur to quit fighting Japan? One opinion is offered in the accompanying article.

Associated Press

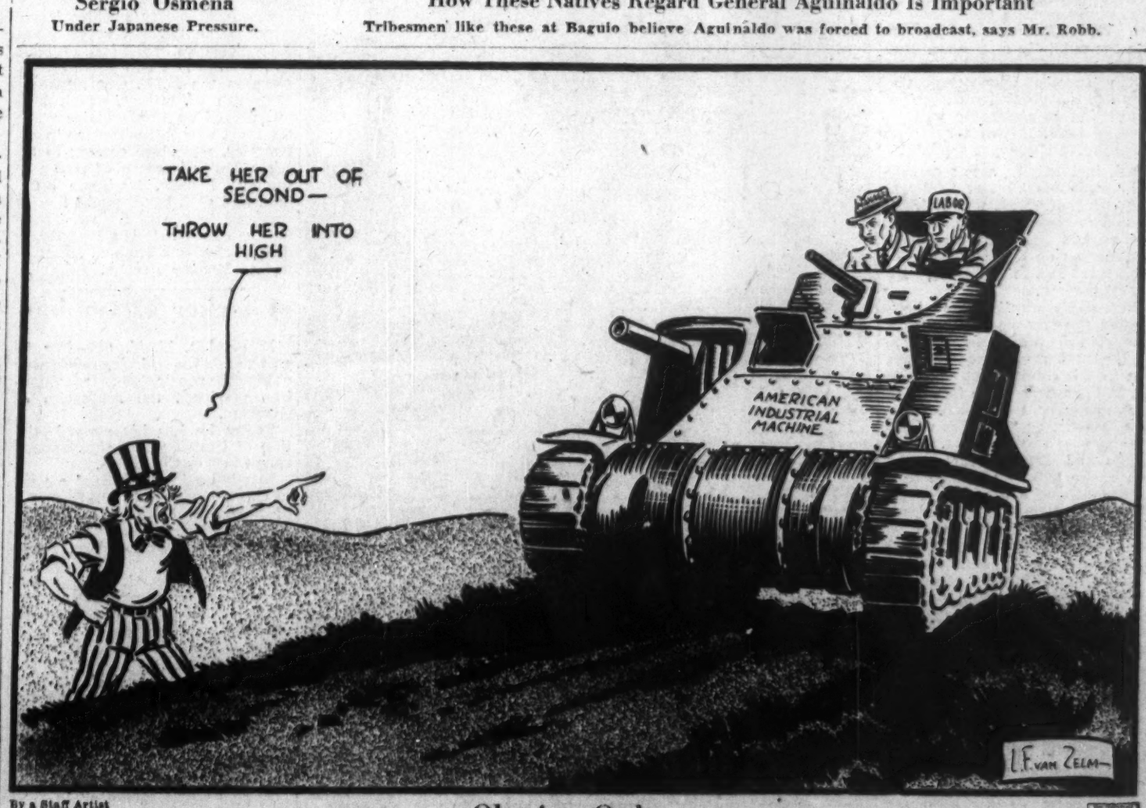
Sergio Osmena

Under Japanese Pressure.

Arthur Menken from European

How These Natives Regard General Aguinaldo Is Important

Tribesmen like these at Baguio believe Aguinaldo was forced to broadcast, says Mr. Robb.



By a Staff Artist

Obeying Orders

MacPhail Lines Up Elaborate Service Program for Brooklyn's Baseball Team

Dodgers Are Generous In Support of War Effort

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Feb. 17 (AP)—Going far beyond all other ball clubs to support the nation's war effort, the Brooklyn Dodgers announced today they would donate their entire receipts from one home game, one road game and many exhibitions to service funds in 1942 and would admit at least 150,000 uniformed men this season free.

L. S. (Larry) MacPhail, President of the Dodgers and the man chiefly responsible for the major leagues arranging two all-star charity games this year and agreeing to accept 10 per cent of all salaries in defense bonds, said he had tried to get all clubs to collaborate in the broader program that will be in effect at Brooklyn, but had failed.

MacPhail said the directors of the Brooklyn club, "Recognizing its obligations and grateful for an opportunity to be of service in this crisis," had adopted the following program:

Adopted Program

(1) The entire receipts for one day at Ebbets Field and the Dodgers' share of one road game will be donated to some national service agency.

(2) Every individual in the Brooklyn organization from president to batboy will purchase defense bonds and stamps. In addition the facilities of the radio broadcasts of the games, the billboards, score cards and public address system will be used to promote the sale of bonds and stamps.

(3) The Dodgers will play exhibition games during the training season and the regular season with camp teams, donating all their receipts to camp athletic funds with no deductions for expenses.

Let In 150,000

(4) Under plans to be agreed upon by all New York clubs, at least 150,000 uniformed service men will be admitted to Ebbets Field without charge; coaches, scouts and players will be available for instruction and such other services as are requested by the athletic officers of the Army, Navy, and civilian defense organizations; all of the club's facilities, including the field, are extended to other organizations or industries for use in co-operation with the various service agencies.

MacPhail said this outline would be followed as closely as possible by all 10 of Brooklyn's farm clubs in as many different minor leagues.

Dodgers Alone

"I would have preferred to have adopted our program in co-operation and collaboration with the entire National League," he declared, "and I tried to sell the ideas at the meetings the first of the month. But since we have been unable to go ahead on a league basis, I have decided to announce this plan for the Dodgers alone."

In a discussion of the major leagues' consideration of war-aid measures at the recent meetings, MacPhail asserted, "There were eight clubs in one league that opposed the plan for accepting part of our salary in defense bonds." He obviously was referring to the American League.

Harbert Wins Play-Off For Texas Title

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Feb. 17 (AP)—Ben Hogan may be golf's leading money winner to the rest of the country, but he's just a perpetual runnerup in his native Texas.

He's not won a tournament there yet.

He dropped an 18-hole play-off to Melvin (Chick) Harbert of Battle Creek, Mich., by four strokes—72 and 76—yesterday, and along with it the Texas open title that has just slipped away from him at the last minute for three consecutive years now.

Closer Than Usual

At least he came closer than usual this year. The gallery conceded him the title Sunday for about the length of time it took Harbert to play his last seven holes.

Harbert came in with five birdies on that last seven to tie Hogan's 272 for the 72 holes of regular play, and force him into the run-off—his second in three years.

Nelson Tied Him

Two years ago Byron Nelson tied him in the regular play and then won the play-off. Last year Lawson Little edged him out.

Harbert collected $1,000 for his victory and Hogan took $750 for second place.

Except for the first few holes, Hogan was behind all the way yesterday. From the fourth to 16th holes Harbert's lead seesawed from one to three strokes. One ahead on the 16th, he added three to his lead on the next two holes to cinch the title.

Chinese Entry Into Baseball

Wide World

Outfielder Signed by Boston Braves

NEW YORK—George Ho, right, young Chinese-American baseball player who is property of the Braves, gives Robert Lee, a neighbor in New York's Chinatown, some pointers on their adopted country's national sport. Ho, who was born in Canton, China, but now is a naturalized citizen, caught the eye of the Boston scouts while playing semiprofessional ball last year. An outfielder, he has been assigned to Hartford, Conn., Eastern League farm of the Braves.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Whatever Became of Williams?

Eddie Collins, Tom Yawkey and the rest of the Fenway Park office force are on the verge of pooling their resources and posting a substantial reward for the capture of Ted Williams. The boy Red Sox outfielder and baseball's lone .400 hitter in 1941 wired his regrets to the Boston scribes on the occasion of their annual banquet in the Copley-Plaza Hotel, back in January. The telegram, in a few well chosen words, was filed from remote Princeton, Minn., wherever that is.

But since then Collins, Ed Doherty, and three or four other people have been trying, without success, to locate the elusive youngster via telephone and telegraph. Perhaps they should have tried carrier pigeon. It may be that they are still using the Pony Express where Williams is hibernating.

Contract Mailed

The Red Sox would like to find out definitely how Williams stands in the draft. He was supposed to be inducted into the Army three days before the writers' dinner, but at that time the noble affair was postponed "a week." That was the last news. The "week" has long since elapsed. Collins has mailed the fellow a 1942 contract, in keeping with baseball law. But whether Ted will show up at Sarasota in March, or be wearing khaki by that time, remains a mystery.

Joe Cronin is not counting on Williams, of course. The skipper already has made plans to go along without the leading hitter in the big leagues. But Joe has heard hints from one or two critics that Ted may not be called to duty after all. The contention seems to be that if Ted were going, he would have been on his way long before this. All of which is very confusing. However, anyone who can straighten out the situation will be welcomed with open arms at Fenway Park. And, as a matter of fact, in any Hub newspaper office as well.

* * *

Despite the return of Hammering Hank Greenberg to the Army, the Detroit Tigers are well fixed in the outfield. In fact, someone down in Washington may yet accuse Del Baker and Walter O. Briggs of hoarding. Baker will have no less than nine men battling for starting berths on the picket line at the Lakeland camp next month.

The list includes Pat Mullin, the rookie sensation of the American League until injured last season; Barney McCosky, the regular center fielder and a .324 hitter last year; Roger "Doc" Cramer, obtained from the Senators in a trade with Bruce Campbell; Ray Radcliffe, a lifetime .315 hitter in the league; Ned Harris and Bob Patrick from Buffalo; Dick Wakefield and Walter Evers, recalled from Winston-Salem, and Don Ross, a Montreal purchase.

By a Staff Photographer

Ted Williams

Wakefield is the lanky collegian modeled along the lines of Ted Williams. Some of the critics even hint that the young Bengal will some day hit like the Red Sox sensation. However, both Wakefield and Evers figure to get out for at least one more stretch in the minor leagues. But Baker will still have seven experienced fly chasers waiting for a turn at the batting cage in Lakeland.

Harvard Basketball Coach Defends Court Game Here

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Earl Brown, Harvard's popular varsity basketball coach, is one authority who refuses to agree with the generally accepted theory that midwestern basketball has it all over the court game here in the East. And Earl is eminently qualified to speak on this subject for he not only starred as a player in the Midwest but only this winter he took his Harvard team on tour and made observations first hand.

"I refuse to agree that basketball in the Midwest is so much better than basketball here," he declared yesterday afternoon at the sports luncheon at the Parker House. "Maybe we haven't the best team over there in Cambridge, but we still put up interesting games on our Christmas trip. Although we lost all five, they all were close."

Following the luncheon Earl expanded on this subject, declaring than any edge the midwesterners have is in the depth of the squads and in the fact that more players have had high school experience before entering college.

"Greater reserve strength told the story of those five games," he declared, "for in two of them we had a lead at the half only to lose out in the later stages of the games. We were ahead of Bradley Tech only to lose by one point in the last 40 seconds. We held a half-time lead on Notre Dame only to fade in the last five minutes, and the other games with Michigan State, Illinois and Detroit were similar.

According to Brown the midwesterners themselves subscribe to the theory that their basketball is better than ours, for they seemed pleasantly surprised by the brand of the game served up by the Crimson. "And the tip-off comes in the fact," he said, "that already we have had three invitations to return next winter with promises of greatly increased guarantees."

A former Notre Dame basketball captain, Earl came to Harvard this year both as an end coach for Dick Harlow's football eleven and to succeed Wes Fesler in basketball. Fesler is now at Wesleyan.

"At some of our games it is true that capacity crowds have not been in evidence," he continued, "but in others, such as our contest with Dartmouth, spectators were hanging from the rafters.

"Here at the local colleges lack of interest is probably due to the fact that the Boston schools have not had basketball for years and because not enough publicity has been given the sport as compared with the publicity elsewhere. But I think you will find that with the Boston schools sponsoring the game again beginning next winter an upswing in popularity will be observed here. It will take time, but basketball will get there."

Earl, incidentally, was seconded in his opinions by Art Cochran, head coach of Tufts, who pointed out that in his eight years at Medford he has had only two boys from Boston on his teams, one of whom is Howie Redgate, his present captain.

Yesterday's meeting was honored by the presence of two captains from the Mexican Army who for the past seven months have been in this country not as guests but, in the words o the former U. S. Ambassador to Mexico, Josephus Daniels, as "brothers of the American Army." Capt. Luiz Bolado and Capt. Miguel Cacho each spoke briefly and sincerely, albeit at times a bit humorously as each wrestled with the difficulties of the English language.

Among the guests were Dick Harlow and a brother football coach in Jack Harding of Miami. Harding, who is making only his second visit to Boston, declared that he considers he has had two supreme thrills in his lifetime. First was last fall when his team put on a drive in the late stages of the game against Virginia Military Institute and went from deep in its own territory to V. M. I.'s 10 in an effort to break a tie. When the attack stalled Harding sent in a place-kicker, who made good and won the game. Second came last Saturday night when he saw Cornelius Warmerdam pole vault to a world record at the B. A. A. track meet at Boston Garden. "That feat by Warmerdam," he said, "was an inspiration to any boy and to any coach."

Three local basketball stars were also present at the meeting. Chris Finnegan, Harvard captain; Wally Sullivan, Northeastern leader, and Al Pajonas, leading N. U. scorer and an outstanding major league baseball prospect, each spoke briefly.

Among leading sports figures in attendance were Al McCoy, backfield coach at Harvard; Ed Parsons, Athletic Director of Northeastern; Henry Lamar, Harvard jayvee coach; Paul Swaffield, grid referee; John Corcoran, Executive-Secretary of the M. G. A.; A. O. Barker, Secretary-Treasurer of the M. G. A.; Walter Brown, Manager of the Boston Garden; Henry McCarthy, M. I. T. basketball coach; Jimmy Dunn, Northeastern court coach, and Ed Kelleher, basketball official.

Tennis Upset

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 17 (AP)—The fourth-seeded combination of Bob Harman of Oakland, Calif., and Bruce Barnes of Houston, Texas, defeated top-ranked Wayne Sabin of Reno, Nev., and Welby Van Horn of Los Angeles, 6—3, 6—4, 6—3, yesterday in the finals of the Gulf Stream professional tennis tournament. Sabin, who lost the singles final Sunday to Dick Skeen of Los Angeles, and Van Horn were far off the form they showed in winning the Roney-Plaza doubles prize at Miami Beach.

Scoring Spree Enables Kelly To Widen Lead

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 17 (AP)—A spectacular scoring spree last week during which he recorded three goals and five assists today gave Pete Kelly, Springfield ace, a comfortable lead in the exciting American Hockey League tallying race.

Kelly's 56 points place him six up on Lou Trudel of Washington, once again in the battle. Lou led the scorers most of the early weeks of the campaign only to go into a slump. Trudel picked up three goals and four assists to jump from fourth to runner-up.

Norm Calladine of Providence, third, registered the most goals during the past seven days, five.

Pete Bessone of Pittsburgh, at the top of the penalty heap, escaped making a trip off the ice, but his 76 minutes are far ahead of the 59 spent in the box by runner-up Vic Lofvendahl of Philadelphia.

The leading scorers:

	G	A	Pts.
Kelly, Springfield	21	35	56
Trudel, Washington	29	21	50
Calladine, Providence	28	20	48
Cunningham, Cleveland	21	27	48
DeMarco, Providence	20	27	47
Macdonald, Buffalo	24	20	44
O'Flaherty, Springfield	14	30	44
Heron, Pittsburgh	23	19	42
Boucher, Providence	15	26	41
Sherf, Pittsburgh	15	26	41

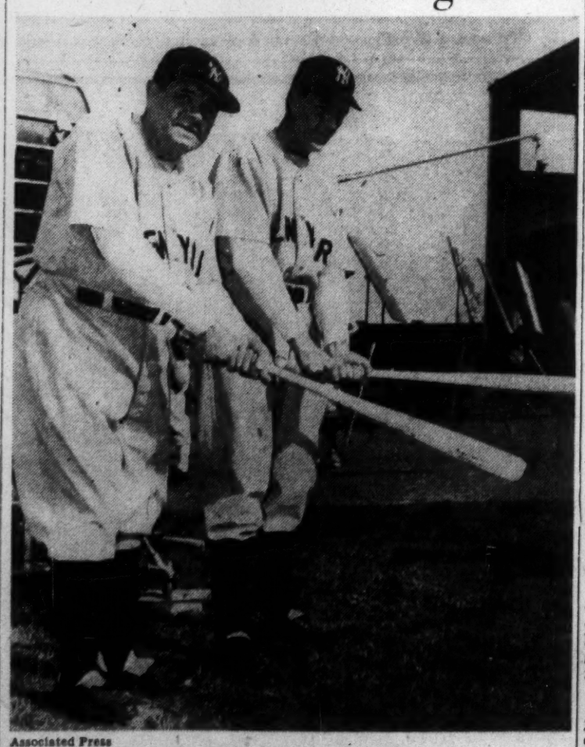
Detroit Rinks Lose

TORONTO, Feb. 17 (AP)—Two Detroit Rinks were defeated in the preliminary round of the Birks-Ellis-Ryrie trophy event of the Ontario Bonspiel yesterday. Dr. E. C. Watson's rink dropped a 17-9 decision to George Stronach of Toronto while J. E. Ferrari was on the short end of a 13-4 count in a match with W. A. Watson of Sarnia.

Wings Sign Ripple

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—The Rochester Red Wings of the International League announce signing Jimmy Ripple, slugging outfielder.

Back in Harness Again



Associated Press

Babe Dons Yankee Uniform

Looking not very different from the years when he was baseball's "King of Swat," Babe Ruth donned a New York Yankee uniform again in Hollywood, Feb. 12, to portray himself in a movie dealing with the life of his teammate, the late Lou Gehrig, played by Actor Gary Cooper, right.

Present Colby Hockey Six Accounted as One of Best

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERVILLE, Maine, Feb. 17—In hockey circles, Colby College year after year holds its own in connection with much larger colleges, and this year's team, with a chance to win the New England Intercollegiate Hockey League title, is accounted one of the best.

Last week's performances against Boston University, Northeastern, and M. I. T., threw the spotlight upon Colby's free-scoring forward line. High point man in the league by a big margin is Joseph R. Wallace, '43, of Hamden, Conn., while in second place is Richard A. Field, '43, of Hebron, Maine.

Teammates

Both Wallace and Field were teammates at Hebron Academy, but Field, only recently elevated to the first line, has been instrumental in Colby's recent victories. Third lineman is Gordon M. Collins, '44, of Wellesley Hills, former Coburn Prep star making good in his first year of varsity hockey.

These three forwards are known as Colby's "iron men" because injuries and ineligibility have riddled the second line. The first line has to play practically the whole of each game without substitution. Donald J. Butcher, '44, of Needham, Mass., and Ray Lindquist, '44, of Buzzards Bay, Mass., see some service, but lack experience.

While the Colby forwards were shooting 67 goals in their nine games, the defense kept the opposition down to 22. These figures are the highest and lowest, respectively, in the League.

Credit to Goalie

No small credit should go to goalie Edward L. Loring, '42, of Framingham, in his third season in the nets and possibly heading for his third All-New England rating. Neither should the stalwart defensive tactics of Ernest G. Weidul, '43, of Dedham, Mass., and Alton G. Laliberte, '42, of Waterville, Maine, be overlooked.

Coach of Colby hockey teams which have brought seven State championships in the last 10 years and for the last two years second place in the N. E. Conference is Ellsworth W. Millett. Coach Millett played on Colby teams when the sport was first organized in the twenties, and since coming to his Alma Mater is coach of freshman football, hockey, freshman baseball, and golf, has brought the ice sport up to one of the most popular in college. He is a Past President of the New England Intercollegiate Hockey League.

Joe Wallace

Checker Champion

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—For 18 years, amid the whirring machinery of his shoe repair shop, James Martino pondered the intricacies of checkers.

Today he has his reward—the title of United States Correspondence Checker Champion.

Martino said it required a year of correspondence (using $8 worth of penny postcards) to win the tournament, sponsored by the National Checker Association. There were 200 entrants.

In the final round, Martino disclosed, he was playing simultaneously against 15 other contestants, keeping a written record of each game, and mailing postcards as he made his moves.

"After playing against a fellow for a while," he observed, "I can just about tell what he's going to do next even though I've never seen him. The idea is to beat him to the draw."

College Wrestling

By the Associated Press

Result Feb. 16

Michigan 28, Nebraska 6

Dick Wakefield Content to Go Back to Minors

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 17 (AP)—Lanky Dick Wakefield expects to start paying back in base hits the more than $50,000 the Detroit Tigers paid him to sign a contract last year, but he won't care too much if they send him to the minors for more seasoning.

"I'll go in there and do my best," he grinned.

"But if the company looks too tough and they send me back to the minors for more experience, I won't worry. I think that's one reason some rookies don't make good their first trip—they worry about whether they'll click. The worry makes them tighten up and they can't hit."

The young Tiger outfielder said he doubted that the fanfare which accompanied his major league debut had proved any handicap.

"It might if I had let it," he explained. "But I made up my mind a long time ago to stay perfectly relaxed all the time, whether I'm doing as well as people expect me to or not."

The youngster believes he can hit major league pitching "because even though it's better than in the minors, I expect to improve too."

"You naturally play better when you're in better company," he explained. "In one way the difference in pitching helps you—you know the ball is going to be in there and all you have to do is hit it."

He rates the pitching in the Piedmont League, where he broke in with Winston-Salem after a sensational sophomore year on the University of Michigan's championship nine, as "only a little better" than he encountered in college.

"I just had to bat against a pretty good pitcher in every game instead of only occasionally, the way it had been in college," he observed. "But there again, it helped me because I was playing every day instead of once or twice a week."

His batting average was just over the .300 mark last season.

Hextall Begins His Ninth Week As Top Scorer

MONTREAL, Feb. 17 (AP)—Bryan Hextall, clever right winger of the New York Rangers, started his ninth week at the top of the National Hockey League's individual scoring race today.

His total of 45 scoring points, 21 goals and 24 assists, was four more than he had a week ago.

League statistics showed Hextall's linemates, Phil Watson and Lynn Patrick, in second and third place, respectively, with 43 and 41 points. Their positions last week were reversed. Patrick topped everyone in goals with 23 and Watson had the most assists, 30.

Before quitting hockey to enter the Canadian Air Force, Boston's famous Kitchener Kids—Milt Schmidt, Bobby Bauer and Porky Dumart—picked up 12 points between them in one game to keep Schmidt and Bauer among the 10 leading scorers.

Pat Egan of Brooklyn continued unchallenged at the top of the penalty bracket with 76 minutes spent in the box.

The leading scorers:

Player, Club	G	A	Pts.
Hextall, New York	21	24	45
P. Watson, New York	13	30	43
L. Patrick, New York	23	18	41
Thoms, Chicago	13	25	38
Drillon, Toronto	21	15	36
Grosso, Detroit	18	18	36
Schmidt, Boston	14	21	35
Bauer, Boston	13	22	35
Abel, Detroit	12	23	35
Anderson, Brooklyn	10	24	34

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 16

East

Shippensburg 56, Shepherd 45.
Alderson-Broaddus 72, Davis-Elkins 54.
Moravian 53, Albright 51.
Swarthmore 37, Mexico City Y.M.C.A. 35.
West Virginia 30, Bethany 41.
Johns Hopkins 56, Towson Teachers 32.
Brooklyn 45, Westminster (Pa) 43.
New York U. 41, Rutgers 34.
Rhode Island State 62, Holy Cross 56.
Manhattan 58, Boston U. 43.
Norwich 43, St. Michaels 36.
Newport Naval T. S. 44, Tenth C. A. 19.
Long Island 51, Seton Hall 30.
Providence 64, Boston College Indep. 37.

South

Kentucky 57, Georgia Tech 51.
Duke 53, North Carolina State 48.
Presbyterian 59, Charleston 26.
Virginia Tech 57, Furman 42.
Virginia 41, Washington and Lee 31.
Roanoke 37, Lynchburg 22.
Tennessee 34, Vanderbilt 33.
Florida 48, Mississippi State 47.
Western N. C. Teachers 49, Catawba 42.
Hendrix 31, Arkansas Tech 29.
Virginia State 60, Johnson Smith 55.
Tulane 50, Auburn 41.
Western (Ky) T 53, Indiana T 48.
Union (Ky) 33, Kentucky Wesleyan 25.
Georgia 36, Mississippi 27.

Midwest

Drake 41, Grinnell 37.
Northwestern 47, Chicago 46.
Creighton 47, St. Louis 37.
Washington (St. Louis) 36, Tulsa 32.
Omaha 47, South Dakota State 33.
Oklahoma 37, Nebraska 29.
Illinois 41, Minnesota 37.
Kansas 60, Iowa State 44.
Purdue 40, Wisconsin 34.
Detroit 39, Michigan State 37.
Indiana 47, Michigan 42.
Eastern Illinois Tea 62, The Principia 35.
Elmhurst 45, Wheaton 39.
Akron 52, Baldwin-Wallace 39.
Kent State 51, John Carroll 44.
Beloit 52, Ripon 43.
Iowa Wesleyan 38, Parsons 35.
St. Benedict's 36, Rockhurst 25.
Hope 47, Albion 36.
Maryville Teachers 46, Ottawa 36.

West

Great Lakes 58, Washington 42.
Whitman 51, Willamette 31.
Montana State 60, Colorado Mines 50.

Sullivan Signs

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Pitcher Joe Sullivan, veteran southpaw, has signed his 1942 contract with the Pittsburgh Pirates, club officials disclosed.

The hurler, who winters in Manette, Wash., was obtained by the Pirates last year from the Boston Braves on waivers. He finished the season with six victories against three losses, winning four games and losing one after he joined the Buccos.

College Swimming

By the Associated Press

Result Feb. 16

Tennessee 58, Tusculum 17

Sports Around the Hub

Phil Masi Signs Braves' Contract

Secretary John Quinn of the Braves announced this afternoon the signing of Catcher Phil Masi to a 1942 contract. Since he came out of Chicago, comparatively unknown, to earn by hard work a reserve berth on Casey Stengel's backstopping staff, Phil has had all sorts of trouble learning to hit a curve ball. His receiving has been very good, thanks to some coaching a couple of springs back by Al Lopez, a master of the art. But a weak batting average has kept Masi in the background.

With Ray Berres gone, the Braves' catching situation has been thrown wide open. Ernie Lombardi has arrived, of course, but the big veteran will need plenty of help, and it may be in Masi to beat out Clyde Kluttz, Al Montgomery, and Johnny Stats for that No. 2 job.

* * *

Morning papers carried the story of the signing of Buddy Gremp by the Braves and Nelson Potter by the Red Sox. If Bob Quinn fails to swing a deal for a first baseman, Gremp will be among those battling for Buddy Hassett's old post at Sanford, Fla., next month. Gremp must do better at the plate, however. Potter, secured from the Athletics last season, should come in for more mound work now that the Red Sox have lost several younger pitchers through the draft.

* * *

As neither the Arena nor B. U. gymnasium is equipped with blackout facilities, the Terrier hockey game with Harvard and basketball contest with M. I. T. have been pushed ahead two hours. By starting both at 6:30, they should be over and the fans home before Boston's first official blackout at 10 o'clock. However, as Walter Brown has had the Garden windows blacked out, the evening performance of the "Ice Follies of 1942" will continue on schedule.

* * *

Just as everyone suspected weeks ago, Stanley "Stutz" Modzelewski of Rhode Island State's powerful basketball varsity has shattered Hank Luisetti's all-time intercollegiate scoring record. By tallying 18 against Holy Cross last night, "Stutz" lifted his four-year total to a remarkable 1598, or two more points than the former Stanford ace could muster a few seasons back in the Pacific Coast Conference.

* * *

Walt Holmer, the new B. U. football coach, announces that the Terriers will start four weeks of spring practice on March 23, weather permitting. The mentor is anxious to get going as early as possible, so that the boys can get their work in before the final examination period. Before then several boys may have left to aid Uncle Sam's fighting forces, but Holmer promises to have a team on the field when the bell rings.

* * *

Shorts . . . Although the Olympics are back in the Hub today, they will not play here until next Monday, when they meet Atlantic City on Garden ice . . . The senior 400-yard relay title for men; the junior New England men's diving championship, and the women's 440-yard freestyle junior crown will be settled this evening in the N. E. A. A. A. U. open swimming meet at the South Boston Boys' Clubhouse . . . Conflicting reports in regard to Dizzy Dean: Dizzy says that the Cubs have made him a "standing offer to come back any time." Say the Cubs, "We want no part of Dean." . . . Eastern League cage games tomorrow take Harvard to Cornell, Penn to Yale and Princeton to Columbia.

* * *

Tonight's B. U.-M. I. T. basketball game is a Golden Jubilee affair . . . Greg Rice and Gil Dodds will renew their two-mile rivalry Saturday night at Madison Square Garden's New York A. C. meet . . . Clarence P. Houston, director of athletics, announces a voluntary program of physical education at Tufts College. Instead of attempting to regiment the whole college, each student is allowed to pick his favorite sport . . . Plans for the Brattleboro Outing Club's long ski week end ahead are formulating. Along with the national cross-country and jumping combined championship race, the club will have its own invitation jumping tournament. Top entries have come from Alf Engen of Sun Valley and Torger Tokle.

New Basketball Record Claimed

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 17 (AP)—Stutz Modzelewski of Rhode Island State College scored 18 points as the Rams defeated Holy Cross here last night in the feature game of a Navy Relief Society double-header and thereby claimed a new national major college scoring record of 1,598 points.

Modzelewski clipped the former record, held by Hank Luisetti of Stanford, by two points. The Rams and Crusaders tangled in a brilliant duel won by the Rhode Islanders, 62 to 56. In the first game Providence College toyed with Boston College Independents, 64 to 37.

The games realized a net of $5,030.00 for the Navy Relief Fund, attracting a crowd of 4,435 fans.

Williams Signed

SYRACUSE, N. Y. (AP)—The Syracuse Chiefs of the International League announce signing of Woodrow (Woody) Williams, veteran shortstop acquired last spring from the Cincinnati Reds.

ICE FOLLIES OF 1942
1500 SEATS AT 55c ON SALE EACH NITE AT 6 P.M.
(For Matinees at 1 P. M.)
NOW THRU FEB. 22
Mats. at 2:30
Eves. at 8:30
Reserved Seats 1.10, 1.65, 2.20
Matinees Sat., Feb. 21; Sun., Feb. 22.
Tickets also at Arena, Filene's and Jordan's. No phone orders.
BOSTON GARDEN

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	350,000
Previous day's sales	376,180
1942 volume to date	17,617,595
1941 volume to date	18,567,635

Stocks Heavy; Industrials Lead Decline

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (AP)—The war news was a bit more depressing marketwise today and leading industrial stocks drifted to lower levels.

Rails did relatively well after an uneven start but in other departments recessions of a point or so were widely distributed near the final hour. Larger declines were registered for a handful of "blue chips." Dealings were among the slowest since last June, transfers being at the rate of approximately 350,000 shares.

Wall Street still felt that allied reverses in the far Pacific and elsewhere had been discounted to a certain extent but the question as to when the tide would turn served to intimidate many customers with mildly bullish ideas. Continued lack of liquidating urgency, however, provided a prop for sentiment.

Dow Chemical and du Pont shares dropped 2 to 3 points or so to new lows for the past year. Falterers included U. S. Steel, American Telephone, Allied Chemical, Standard Oil (N. J.) Kennecott, Chrysler and United Aircraft.

Glen Alden Coal, American Gas and Pioneer Gold held their ground in the curb while an easier tone was displayed by Humble Oil, Creole Petroleum and N. J. Zinc.

Up for a while—most eventually slipped—were Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Great Northern, Southern Railway and Southern Pacific.

Bonds Irregularly Lower

The bond market encountered difficulty in trying to pull higher today and in late dealings drifted irregularly lower.

U. S. Governments, which held almost unchanged throughout the forenoon, turned soft when offerings increased. Treasury 2¼s of '53 yielded more than a point when around 50 bonds were offered. This issue has remained inactive in recent sessions. Others lost around ⅛ to ¼ and the newly marketed 2¼s, which compare quite favorably with the 2¼s of '53, in its length of life, gave up a portion of the ½ point premium over the offering price which was maintained yesterday and in early trading today.

Australia 4½s and 5s, Queensland 6s and New South Wales 5s gave up an additional 2 to around 5 points on light sales. Other foreign dollar loans exhibited mild irregularity.

Commodity Price Index Lower; Farm Group Leads Decline

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Ae decline in agricultural commodity prices during the first week of February led a moderate reaction in the general list of commodities. The Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of nearly 900 price series fell 0.2 per cent from the high point of the preceding week to 95.7 per cent of the 1926 average for the week ended February 7.

At its current level the all-commodity index is 0.7 per cent above the corresponding week of January and nearly 19 per cent higher than last year at this time.

In addition to a decline of 1.2 per cent in farm product prices, fuel and lighting materials dropped 0.5 per cent; foods, building materials and miscellaneous commodities, 0.2 per cent; and textile products and chemicals and allied products, 0.1 per cent. An increase of 0.1 per cent was recorded in the hides and leather products group index. Housefurnishing goods and metals and metal products remained unchanged.

(1926=100)	Feb. 7 '42	Jan. 31	P.C. Changes to Feb. 7, '42 from Feb. 8	Jan. 31	Feb. 8
	1942	1942	1942	1942	1941
All commod'ties	95.7	95.9	— 0.2	+18.9	
Farm products	100.1	101.3	— 1.2	+41.6	
Foods	93.7	93.9	— 0.2	+28.0	
Hides & leather	115.8	115.7	+ 0.1	+13.3	
Textile products	93.3	93.6	— 0.1	+24.0	
Fuel & light mtls	78.4	78.8	— 0.5	+ 7.5	
Metal & products	103.6	103.6		+ 5.9	
Bldg materials	109.4	109.6	— 0.2	+10.1	
Chem & allied	96.6	96.7	— 0.1	+22.9	
Housefurnish'gs	102.9	102.9		+13.7	
Misc commod	88.2	88.4	— 0.2	+14.8	
Raw materials	95.9	96.4	— 0.5	+30.0	
Semimnfd atcls	91.9	92.0	— 0.1	+13.2	
Manufact prods	96.3	96.4	— 0.1	+14.9	
Com other than farm products	94.7	94.7		+14.6	
Com other than farm and foods	94.5	94.7	— 0.2	+11.7	

Municipal Awards

Hartford, Conn., Metropolitan District Commission, $1,480,000 Emergency Water Supply Bonds due 1943/82. Halsey Stuart & Co. 1¾s 97.198.

Nashua, N. H., $100,000 Tax Notes due December 16, 1942. Nashua Trust Company .39, Boston Safe Deposit & Trust .397, First National Bank of Boston .41, Indianhead National Bank of Nashua .42.

North Adams, Mass., $200,000 Revenue Notes due November 23, 1942. New England Trust .34, Merchants National Bank of Boston .37, Second National Bank of Boston .489.

Lawrence, Mass., $500,000 Revenue Notes due November 4, 1942. Second National .398, Tyler & Co. .437, Arthur Perry & Co. .47, First National .579, Leavitt & Co., New York, .619.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts, $4,000,000 Renewal Notes due March 1, 1943. First National Bank of Boston .36 and a syndicate including Bankers Trust, National Shawmut, Merchants National, Boston Safe and Day Trust .36. The award was split. The Second National Bank of Boston bid .465.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	2	47	47	47	
		Abbott 4% pf (4)	1	107¾	107¾	107¾	+1¼
51¾	43⅜	Acme Steel (4)	*1	48	48	48	+1¼
8¼	5½	Adams Ex (.60g)	15	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
24¼	17¾	Adam-Millis (1a)	1	19	19	19	Feb13
15⅞	9¼	Addressog (1)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
45	34⅜	Air Reduct (1a)	15	34⅜	32½	32½	—2
⅝	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Feb16
5	1½	Alaska Juneau	9	2½	2	2	— ⅛
⅝	⅛	Alleghany Corp	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Feb14
9½	3¼	Alleg pf xw	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	Feb16
10⅝	3⅝	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ¼
21½	11¼	Alleghany pr pf	2	14	13¾	13¾	—1¾
23⅜	17¼	Alleg Lud (2½g)	2	21⅛	21	21	— ⅛
11¼	4⅜	Allen Indust (1)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Feb11
167½	135¼	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	6	135¾	133½	133½	—2¼
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1)	2	11	11	11	Feb10
14¾	11½	Allied M (1¼g)	1	13½	13½	13½	— ¼
9	5	Allied Stores	8	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
87	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	76	76	76	
37	24⅜	Allis-Ch M 1½g	3	28⅛	27¾	27¾	— ¼
21⅜	14½	Alpha P Cem ¼e	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
1⅜	⅛	Amal Leather	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
20	10	Amal Lea pf 1½g	3	17¾	17¾	17¾	Feb14
63½	44	Amerada Pet (2)	4	54½	54½	55½	— ¾
22⅞	14⅜	Am Ag Ch 1.20a	3	22¾	22⅜	22⅝	—1
58½	40	Am Airlines 1½g	5	44½	43¼	43¼	+1¾
9¾	5½	Am Bank N .10e	6	6⅜	6½	6⅜	— ⅛
8¼	3½	Am Bosch	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
39	26½	Am Brake 2.20g	8	31¾	31	31	— ¼
3	1	Am Cable & R	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
95¼	55¼	Am Can (4)	4	61¾	60¼	60¼	—1¼
185	157½	Am Can pf (7)	2	165	164⅞	165	Feb16
34¾	23	Am Can&Fy(1g)	5	31⅜	31	31¼	— ¼
79¼	56	Am C & F pf(7)	1	69	69	69	+ ½
23½	16½	Am Ch & C (½e)	6	18¼	18	18	
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	Jan 14
121	101½	Am Chicle (4a)	3	71¾	71¾	71¾	+1¾
8¾	4¾	AmCol'type(.60)	2	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ¼
6⅜	9⅜	Am Comm Al	3	8½	8½	8½	Feb16
19½	9½	Am Crys S (½e)	4	21⅜	21	21	— ½
1⅞	½	Am Encaus Til	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Feb16
6½	3¾	Am Europ (.40g)	8	5¾	5¾	5¾	Feb13
1⅛	¼	Am & For Pow	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
11⅜	24⅞	A F P $6pf(.30k)	7	22½	22¼	22¼	Feb16
28⅜	14¾	A F P $7pf(.35k)	2	25¾	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅜
37⅛	1⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2	2	2	Feb 9
38½	29	Am Haw SS (5g)	1	27	27	27	
4½	2	Am Hide & Lea	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	35	35	35	Feb16
51¼	42⅛	Am Home(2.40a)	2	38¾	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
2⅛	1	Am Ice	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Feb11
30½	20	Am Ice pf	1	26	26	26	Feb16
4¼	2½	Am Internat'l	6	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
13¼	6½	Am Inv Ill (.80)	4	7	6½	7	Jan 21
17⅛	7¼	Am Locomotive	10	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
95¼	77¼	Am Loco pf (7g)	5	88¾	88¼	88¾	Feb16
13¾	8½	Am M & F (.80)	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅜
6½	2¼	Am M &Metal	1	4½	4½	4½	— ½
23	15½	Am Metal (¼e)	1	20¾	20½	20½	— ¼
3¼	⅜	Am Power & Lt	2	1¼	⅝	1¼	+ ⅛
46¾	20¾	AP&L $6pf 1⅛k	5	22¼	21½	21½	— ½
39	17½	AP&L $5pf .94k	5	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
7¼	3¾	Am Rad & S .15e	19	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
15⅞	9	Am Roll Mill ¼e	10	10¾	10½	10½	— ¼
7	4⅜	Am Saf R (1⅝g)	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
10⅝	6	Am Seating (1g)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	Feb13
45⅝	33⅝	Am Smelt (½e)	7	40⅜	39½	39¾	— ½
155	133¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	145⅞	145⅞	145⅞	Feb10
54	29⅜	Am Snuff (1e)	1	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	Feb16
26½	15⅜	Am St Fdrs(½e)	11	20	19⅝	19¾	— ¼
11½	8½	Am Stores (¾e)	6	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
13½	6⅜	Am Stove (1.20)	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	Feb14
22⅛	13	Am Sugar (2e)	6	18¼	17½	17½	— ¾
98	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	91½	91½	91½	— ⅜
19⅜	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ½
168¾	115¼	Am Tel & Tel(9)	21	125¼	125	125	— ⅜
73½	43⅞	Am Tob (1e)	5	45¼	45⅛	45⅛	— ½
74½	43⅞	Am Tob B (1e)	17	46½	46	46	— ¾
159	143	Am Tob pf (6)	1	136	136	136	Feb16
7	3⅜	Am Type Fdrs	8	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	— ½
29⅛	23½	Am Viscose(½e)	6	24⅛	24	24	— ⅜
116¾	112	Am Viscose pf(5)	1	112½	112½	112½	— ½
7¼	2½	Am Water Wks	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
99⅛	64¾	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	69	69	69	Feb11
8⅝	3½	Am Woolen	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ¼
81¼	51	Am Wool pf 12g	4	73⅛	72½	72½	
8	2¾	Am Zinc L & S	3	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅜
56¼	46⅛	Am Z pr pf 1¼k	1	46	46	46	Jan 30
30	22⅛	Anaconda (2½g)	21	26½	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅜
17¼	11⅝	Anchor H (.90g)	3	14⅛	14	14	— ¼
12½	7	Andes Cop (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	Feb13
2⅛	¾	A P W Paper	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan 31
33⅞	26	Arch-D-M (½e)	1	34	34	34	Feb11
112⅛	108½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110½	110½	110½	Feb16
5½	2¼	Armour Ill	10	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
70¼	47½	Arm Ill prpf 1½k	1	64	64	64	
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	66	66	66	Jan 21
34⅜	20½	Armstrong C ¾e	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	
9¾	6½	Arnold C (¼e)	1	7½	7¼	7¼	Feb 4
6¾	3	Artloom (.77½g)	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Feb16
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
88	78	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	72½	72½	72½	Feb13
102½	76	As D 2pf (5¼k)	2	76	76	76	Feb16
35½	20	Associates (2a)	1	24	23½	24	+1
31⅜	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	52	35⅛	33⅜	33¾	— ¾
70¼	53⅜	Atch T&SF pf(5)	2	67	66⅜	66⅜	—1¾
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast L (1g)	15	24⅞	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
45½	13½	Atl G&W I (3g)	7	24	22	24	Feb11
56	16½	Atl G & W pf 5g	1	38	38	38	Feb13
28⅛	19½	Atl Refining (1)	6	21⅛	21	21	
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	109	109	109	Jan 31
7½	6⅝	Atlas Corp (¼e)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
51⅛	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	50¼	50¼	50¼	Feb16
72¼	61	Atlas Pow(4½g)	2	63⅜	63¼	63⅜	— ⅝
9¼	6	Atlas Tack(.30g)	2	8⅛	8	8	Feb 6
3⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅜
5¼	2⅜	Aviat Corp (.15g)	18	5⅝	3½	3½	— ¼
		B					
19	10¼	Bald Loco ct	5	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅛	Balt & Ohio	3	3⅛	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
8⅞	3¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	6¾	6½	6½	— ¼
8½	3⅛	Bangor & Ar	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Feb14
13½	7	Barber Asphalt	4	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
9⅞	5⅛	Barker Bros (1g)	1	5½	5½	5½	— ¼
10½	7⅝	Barnsdall O (.60)	18	10¼	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
24⅞	13⅜	Bath Ir W (1¾g)	3	15¾	15⅜	15¾	Feb16
31⅜	17¼	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	18½	18½	18½	— ½
27⅝	20	Beat Cream (1a)	2	24⅛	24	24	Feb11
104½	102⅞	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
106	103	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Feb16
104	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	94½	94½	94½	Feb13
8½	6½	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7	7	7	
41¼	32⅝	Bendix Av (1e)	9	33⅜	32⅜	32⅜	—1⅛
20⅞	10½	Benef Ind(1.70g)	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	
57	50	Benf Ind pf (2½)	1	50	50	50	Feb 4
34¾	19⅝	Best & Co (1.60a)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ¼
89½	51½	Beth Steel (1½e)	33	60	58½	58⅝	—1⅝
131½	115	Beth Steel pf (7)	3	119¼	119¼	119¼	Feb16
31⅞	21	Bigelow-S (½e)	2	20¾	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
23⅞	15¾	Black & D(1.80g)	1	18	18	18	Feb13
10¼	5	Blaw-Knox (.60)	2	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
18⅝	13	Bliss & L (2g)	3	14	14	14	Feb 7
24¾	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	11	17¼	16¾	16¾	— ¾
35	25⅛	Bohn A&B (2g)	3	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	
23⅜	17	Bond Strs (1.60a)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
21⅞	18¼	Borden Co (.30e)	14	20¼	19¾	19¾	— ½
21	16	Borg-Warn (2g)	8	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅜
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	3	2	2	2	Feb16
39⅝	28	Bower Roll B (3)	1	27	27	27	— ⅜
17¼	16½	Brewing Cp (½e)	1	18½	18½	18½	Feb11
12⅝	6¾	Bridgeport D (1)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
25⅜	14¼	Briggs Mfg 2¼g	5	16⅝	16½	16½	+ ⅛
41	23½	Briggs & S (3)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
45¼	38	Bristol-My 2.40a	6	34⅛	34¼	34¼	Feb13
2⅝	⅜	Bkly & Q'Trans	6	⅛	⅛	⅛	
6⅜	1	Bkly-Man Tr	8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Feb11
14¼	7	Bkly Un Gas	5	9¼	9	9	— ¼
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	Feb 4
23½	11⅝	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	2	12½	12¼	12½	Feb16
12⅝	7¼	Bucyrus-E (.15e)	2	8¼	8	8	— ⅜
5¼	2½	Budd Mfg	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
8½	5¼	Budd Wh (1.05g)	9	7	6¾	7	
34½	18¼	Bullard Co (2½g)	5	20¼	20	20¼	Feb16
35⅜	23⅛	Bulova Watch 2a	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	Feb 6
20⅞	15½	Burling M (1.40)	6	18	18	17¼	— ¾
56¾	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	Feb14
9⅜	5¾	Burr Ad Ma .15e	9	7⅛	7⅛*	7⅛	
4¼	1¾	Bush Terminal	1	3	3	3	Feb16
6⅞	4¼	Butler Bros .60a	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Feb16
23	18	But Bros pf (1½)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	
4⅜	2⅛	Butte Cop&Zinc	6	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
43⅜	31½	Byers (AM) Co	4	7½	7¼	7¼	Feb16
12	7½	Byron Jack ¼e	2	10½	10¼	10½	Feb16
		C					
24¾	15¾	Calif Pack (1½)	9	18¼	17½	17½	—1
54½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅞	50⅛	50⅞	Feb 5
1½	⅛	Callahan Z-Lead	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
7¼	4¾	Cal & Hecla (1)	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
14⅞	9⅝	CampbellW 1.60g	7	13¼	13	13	— ¼
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	13	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
5¼	3	Canadian Pacific	14	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
39⅞	32½	Cannon Mills (2)	2	36¾	36⅜	36⅜	— ⅜
3⅜	1⅝	Capital Adm A	8	1⅞	1¾	1¾	Feb10
30½	22	Carpenter S 2½g	4	25	25	25	Feb16
3½	2¼	Carr & Gen .225g	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Feb16
87¾	43	Case (JI) (7g)	3	67	67	67	Feb16
50⅝	36	Caterpil Tr (2)	15	36	35½	35½	— ½
29¾	18½	Celanese (2)	5	18½	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
10⅛	5⅜	Celotex (1)	2	⅞	7¾	7¾	
22¾	15½	Cent Agu (1½)	6	21½	20½	20½	
3⅛	1⅜	Cent Foundry	29	2¼	2	2¼	+ ⅛
4	2¼	Cent RR NJ	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Feb16
17	4¼	Cent Violetta 1g	5	17	16½	16½	— ⅝
4	2	Century Rib M	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	Feb13
34⅞	25	Cerro de Pas(1e)	3	29⅜	28¼	28¼	—1¼
5⅜	1½	Cert-teed Prod	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Feb13
21¼	15	Chain Belt (¼e)	2	16½	16½	16½	Feb10
22½	14¾	Champ P&F(¼e)	7	16¾	16¾	16¾	
18	5¾	Checker Cab	1	6½	6½	6½	Feb16
44⅛	31½	Ches & Ohio (3a)	22	34½	34	34	— ⅝
102½	93	Ches & O pf (4)	1	98	98	98	Feb13
4¼	2¼	Ches Corp	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Feb16
1¾	½	Chi & E Ill	2	1½	1½	1¾	Feb11

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
6⅛	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	1	4	4	4	— ¼
3	⅛	Chi Great West	1	2	2	2	— ⅛
11¼	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	3	11⅜	11	11	— ¼
8½	3⅛	Chi Mail Or (¼g)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
19½	9½	Chi Pneu T (⅛e)	1	15½	15½	15½	Feb16
44½	37½	Chi P ¼ cv pf (3)	2	39½	39½	39½	Jan 26
54	49	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	+ ⅜
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Feb13
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	8	⅛	⅛	⅛	Feb16
9¾	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Feb13
14⅜	10¾	Chickasha v1)	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
3	1	Childs Co	4	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ¼
72⅛	41⅜	Chrysler (6g)	29	48½	47½	47½	—1⅜
10⅜	8	City I & F (1.20)	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
4½	2	City Stores	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Feb16
40½	29⅛	Clark Equip (¾e	1	31	31	31	Feb11
33¾	24	Clev Graph B 2g	2	26⅛	26	26	Feb10
44½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20a)	6	38½	38	38	— ⅜
39⅞	28½	Cluett Peab (3g)	1	33½	33½	33½	— ½
106	78	Coca-Cola (5g)	4	66½	66	66	—1
63¾	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58	58	58	Feb13
16¼	10⅞	Colgate-P (½a)	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
106	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	2	103¼	103¼	103¼	
30¼	11	Collins & A (¼e)	1	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅛
20	12¼	Col Diesel & L(1a)	7	16¼	15½	15½	— ½
21¾	11	Colum Br A (2g)	3	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
21	11	Colum Br B (2g)	5	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	Feb16
4⅞	1	Col G & E (.10g)	11	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
82½	43½	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	47	46¾	46¾	— ⅜
7⅞	4¼	Columb Pict	2	6½	6	6	Feb16
28½	21½	Colum P pf (2¾)	7	26¼	26¼	26¼	Feb14
83	64	Colum Carb (1e)	3	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	Feb16
31	16½	Coml Credit (3)	8	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅜
104⅜	96	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	98¼	98¼	98¼	Feb 9
37⅞	19⅛	Coml Inv Tr (3)	6	23¾	23	23	— ⅛
110	100	Com'l cv pf(4¼)	2	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	Jan 31
11⅞	7½	Coml Solv (.55g)	7	8⅜	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
11	1⅛	Com'th & South	13	¼	¼	¼	
65⅝	39½	Com&Sou pf (3)	2	38⅛	38½	38½	— ¾
30⅛	20	Com Edis (1.80)	12	21¾	21	21⅛	— ⅜
4	2¼	Conde Nast .40e	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	Feb 6
18¾	13¼	Congoleum (1a)	6	15½	15½	15½	— ⅜
23⅜	18¼	Cons Aire (4g)	15	17¼	16⅜	16¾	— ½
15⅞	9¼	Consol Cig(1⅓g)	1	10	10	10	+ ⅛
30¾	14⅜	Cons Cop (¾g)	4	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
23⅜	11¾	Cons Ed (1.60)	19	12¾	12½	12½	— ¼
107⅜	82	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	85½	85	85½	
1¼	⅛	Cons Film Ind	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
11	7	Cons Film pf(1g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Feb13
3½	1¼	Cons Laundries	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jan 30
6½	5	Consol Oil (½)	55	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
9¾	3⅛	Cons RR Cuba pf	6	7	6¾	7	— ⅛
7¼	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	6	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
30	14	Consol'n Coal pf	3	27	26	27	
106⅝	93	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	91	91	91	Feb16
16⅛	11	Container (¼e)	2	12	12	12	— ¼
5¼	2¼	Cont Baking	6	23¼	23⅛	23¼	Feb16
111⅛	111¾	Cont pf cld (8)	4	111⅛	111⅞	111⅛	Dec29
109¾	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	98	98	98	
40½	21⅞	Cont Can (½e)	6	26¼	25¾	25¾	— ½
10	6⅝	Cont Diam F (1)	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
45⅞	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	9	37¾	37⅜

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
50 2¼s 53-51	103.14	103.14	103.14
1 2½s 60-55	108.13	108.13	108.13
14 2½s 71-67	100.8	100.6	100.6

New York City Bonds

63 3s 80	99½	98¾	98¾

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 AbitibiP&P5s53st	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞
2 Alb & Sus 3½s 46	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
23 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
31 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	88¼	87¾	88¼
1 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	75⅝	75	75
2 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	61	61	61
1 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	55	55	55
5 Am & For P5s 2030	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
5 Am T & T 3¼s 66	66	65⅞	65⅞
22 Am T & T 3¼s 61	107	107	107
32 Am T&T 3s 56	106⅝	106⅜	106⅜
1 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	108	107¾	107¾
4 Arm Del 4s 57	106⅞	106⅜	106⅜
11 Arm Del 4s 55	104½	105¼	105¼
22 AT&SF 4s 95	104⅛	-04⅝	104⅞
5 AT&SF 4s 95 st	107¼	106⅞	106⅞
2 AT&SF 4s 1909-55	90	89½	89¾
4 ATA&SF 4½s C-A 62	102⅜	402⅜	102⅜
17 Atl & Birm 4s 33	110½	110½	110½
1 A C Line 1st 4s 52	22¼	22	22½
3 A C Line cl 4s 52	81	81	81
3 A C Line 4½s 64	70¾	70¾	70¾
3 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	65	64⅞	64⅞
9 Atl Refin 3s 53	105¾	105½	105½
7 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	64	64	64
14 B&O 95 st A	37¾	37½	37½
40 B&O 95 st C	42¾	42⅜	52⅜
13 B&O 2000 st D	37⅛	36¾	36⅞
9 B&O 96 st F	37¼	37	37
91 B&O cv 60 st	39⅜	38⅝	388¾
15 B&O 4s 48	60⅞	60½	60½
6 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	63½	62¾	62¾
2 B&O S W 50 st	65¾	65¼	65½
7 B&O T C 4s 59	60¼	50¼	50¼
1 Bell TP 5s 48 B	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Beth Stl 3½s 65	103⅛	103½	103½
5 Bengf Ind Loan2¾s56	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 Beth Stl 3s 60	97¼	97⅛	97⅛
21 Boston&Me 4½s 70	101¼	101¼	101¼
3 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	41¼	40¾	41
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	87¼	87¼	87¼
5 Bur R&P 57 st	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
5 Bur C R&No 5s 34	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
14 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	6	6	6
1 Can Sou 5s 62	80	78	80
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	83	83	83
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	104½	104½	104½
5 Can Pac 5s 54	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
3 Can Pac 4s perp	87	86¾	86¾
8 Caro C&O 5s 65	65	64¼	64¼
2 Carriers & Gen 5s 50	106⅞	106·	106⅞
7 Celanese 3s 55	102¼	102	102
10 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	99½	99¼	99¼
3 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	4½	4¾	4¾
18 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	4½	4½	4½
2 Cen Ill 1st 5½s 66	15½	15½	15½
5 Cen New Eng 4s 61	111¾	111¾	111¾
25 Cen Pac 5s 60	67	67	67
5 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	55⅜	54½	54½
4 Cen R R J 5s 87	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜
31 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 reg	16¾	16¾	16¾
1 Cen R R N J 4s 87	15¼	15¾	15¾
4 Certain-teed 5½s 48	86	86	86
4 CGO 4½s 52	126½	126⅛	126⅛
2 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	102½	102½	102⅛
1 Chi & Alton 3s 49	16¼	16¼	16¼
8 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	78⅛	78¼	78¼
2 CG&Q 4½s 77	71	70¾	70¾
13 CB&Q gen 4s 58	80	80	80
1 CB&Q 4½s Ill 49	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 Chi & E Ill inc 97	88½	88½	88½
17 ChiGW inc 4½s 2038	30¾	30½	30¼
126 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	43⅜	43	43
40 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	12¼	11⅜	11¾
5 CM&SP 4¾s 89F	4½	4⅝	4⅝
35 CM&SP 4½s 89C	46⅜	46	46
25 CM&SP 4½s 89E	46⅜	46	46
3 CM&SP gen 4s 89	42¼	42	42
2 CM&SP 3½s 89 B	45½	45½	45½
3 Chi&NW 6½s 36	39¾	39¼	39¼
3 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	21	20⅞	20⅞
38 Chi & NW 4¼s 87	32½	31¾	31¾
43 Chi&NW cv 4¼s 49	31¾	30¾	31⅜
1 Chi&NW 4½s 49	17¾	17¾	17¾
29 Chi&NW gm 4½s 87	30¾	30¾	30¾
8 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	20⅜	20	20
55 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	20½	20½	20½
10 Chi&NW 4s 87 st	30¾	30⅜	30⅜
45 Chi&NW 3½s 87	30½	30½	30½
5 Chi&P 4½s 52A	30¼	30¼	30¾
27 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	13¼	13¼	13¼
14 CRI&P 4s 88	2¼	2¼	2¼
12 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	22⅛	22	22
1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	107	12	12
6 Childs Co 5s 43	107	107	107
2 Choc Okla&G 5s 52	40	39½	39½
1 Cin Gas&El 3¼s 66	20	20	20
3 Cin Un Term 3½s 71	108	108	108
1 CCC&StL 4½s 77	108½	108½	108½
1 CCC&StL 4s 90 StL	51	50½	50½
1 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	72	72	72
3 Clev Un Term 4½s 72	106	106	106
18 Clev Un Term 5s 73	80¼	80	80
1 Clev UnTerm 4½s77C	71	71	71
21 Colo Fe 4½s 80	65¾	65¾	65¾
12 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	100⅝	100⅜	100⅜
4 Columbia G 5s 52 May	98	97½	97¾
21 Columbia G 5s 1961	98	97½	97¾
1 Colo&So Gn El 3¼s 70	97½	97½	97½
1 Comm'lth Ed 3¾s 68	106⅛	106	106
1 Con Edis 3¼s 46	110	110	110
17 Con Edis 3½s 56	103½	103½	103½
14 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104½	104½	104½
5 Consum Pow 3½s 70	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
4 Crucible Stl 3¼s 55	110	110	110
6 Cuba RR 7½s 46 rct	92½	92½	92
1 Cuba RR 5s 52	26	25½	26
1 Curtis Pub 3s 55	31	31	31
1 Cuy Inv Inc rfg 4s 43	87	87	87
9 D & R G 4½s 36	58⅞	58¾	59
35 D & R G 4s 36	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
1 D & R G West 5s 55	13⅜	13½	13½
32 D & R G West 5s 78	13¾	13¾	13¾
35 Det Ed 3s 70	14⅜	14	14
5 Detroit Hillsdale 5s 52	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 Detroit Int Bdge 5s 65	100	100	100
66 Erie 4½s 2015	53⅞	53¼	53¼
35 Erie 4s 95	89¼	88⅞	88⅞
1 Fla E Cst 5s 74	12	12	12
12 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	97¾	97½	97½
6 Ga Car & Nor 6s 34	30	29½	30
18 Goodrich 4½s 56	98⅛	98	98
5 Gt Nor 4½s 77 B	85¼	85¼	85¼
1 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	96¼	96	96
1 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	93¼	93¼	95¼
2 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝
3 Gulf St Util 3½s 69	110¼	110¼	110¼
2 Hocking V 4½s 59	124	124	124
3 Housatonic 5s 37	77	77	77

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Hudson Coal 5s62A	37	36⅞	37
12 Hud & Man rfg 5s 57	42½	42	42½
21 Hud & Man inc 5s 57	10½	10¼	10½
20 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	101¼	101	101
10 Ill Cen 4s 52	48	48	48
21 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	43¾	43¾	43
24 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	43½	42½	42½
7 Ill Cen 5s 55	45	44¾	44¾
1 Ill Cen St L 3s 51	51½	51½	51½
2 Ill Cen W Line 4s 51	45	45	45
27 IC & CSL & NO 5s 63A	62	62	62
16 IC & CSL & NO 4½s 63	47¼	46¼	46¼
2 Inland Stl 3s 61	43¼	42⅞	43
9 Inspirat C Cop 4s 52	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	101	101	101
12 Int T&T 4½s 52	25½	25½	25½
13 Int T&T 5s 55	43	42¾	42¾
2 Jones&LaughSt 3¼s 61	45½	44⅝	44⅝
1 KSFt&Mem 4s 36	95½	95½	95½
1 KS South 5s 50	45½	45½	45½
5 KC South 3s 50	71⅞	71⅜	71⅜
5 Las Gas 6s 42A	62½	62½	62½
3 Las Gas 5½s 53	83⅞	83¾	83⅞
5 Las Gas 5½s 60D	77¾	77¾	77¾
4 Lac Gas 5s 42	77	77	77
6 Lautaro Nit inc 75	96½	96	96
1 Leh & N Eng 4s 65a	36	36	36
2 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	95	95	95
5 Leh & N Imp 4s 65a	78	75	75
2 Leh Val HTerm 5s56	49¼	49¼	49¼
1 Leh Val Val 5s 2003 st	38¾	38¼	38¼
16 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	34⅞	34⅜	34½
3 Leh Val Term 5s 51	33	32	32
2 Libby McN&L 4s 55	57	57	57
1 Liggett &M 7s 44	114¾	114¾	114¾
1 Long Dock 5½s 30	12 2¾	122½	122½
4 Long Is rfg 4s 49 st	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
7 LouisiaArk 5s 69	95⅛	95	95
11 Lou&N 5s 2003 B	82	82½	82½
10 Lou&N 4½s 2003	102½	102½	102½
1 Louis&N 1st 4s 2003	96	96	96
44 LouisN 3½s 53	92¼	92¼	92¼
1 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s 52	103½	103½	103½
2 Lou Gas&El 3¼s 66	88	88	88
2 Maine Cen 4½s 60	110	110	110
13 Manati Sug 4s 57	50¾	52¾	52¾
2 McKess & Rob 3½s 56	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Mich Con Gas 4s 62	105½	105½	105½
25 MSP&SSMarie 5s38	12	12	12
24 M-K-Tex 4s 62A	11½	11½	11½
33 M-K-Tex adj 5s 67	32½	32	32
45 M-K-T 4½s 78	12¼	12½	12½
38 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	39	38½	38¾
9 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	12¾	12⅜	12⅜
10 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	27	26¾	27
67 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1 Mo Pac 5s 77 P ct	26½	25¾	25¾
1 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
17 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
6 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	26	26	26
10 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	26	25½	25½
2 Mo Pac 3rd ext 4s 38	4	3¾	3¾
3 MonongahelaRy3¼s66	86¾	86½	86½
14 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	101¾	101¾	101¾
8 Mor & Essex 5s 55	105	104¾	104¾
5 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	42⅜	42	42
12 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	37	37	37
2 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	41¾	41½	41½
4 N Eng RR 5s 45	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 N Orl Term 4s 53	66¾	66¾	66¾
2 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	76	75¾	75¾
1 NO Tex&M 5s 54 B	41¾	41¾	41¾
4 NY & Putnam 4s 93	41¾	41¾	41¾
38 NYC rfg 5s 2013	46¾	46¾	46¾
65 NYC 4½s 2013 A	57	56⅜	56⅜
2 NYC cn 4s 98	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞
16 NYC 3¾s 46	56	56	56
26 NYC cv 3¼s 52	97	96⅞	97
16 NYChi&StL 5½s 74 A	79	79½	78¾
7 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	78¾	78¾	78¼
6 NY Dock Co 4s 51	65¾	65	65
6 NY G El H&P 4s 49	61¾	61½	65
9 NY Lack¾W 4s 73 A	113½	113½	113½
7 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	54	54	54
7 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	33	33	33
1 NYNH&H 4½s 67	49½	49	49
32 NYNH&H 4s 55	31¼	31¼	31¼
15 NYNH&H 4s 55	29	29	29
31 NYNH&H 4s 56	29¾	29	29¾
2 NY O&W rfg 4s 92	29¾	29	29
7 NY Tel 3¼s 67	107a	107a	107a
3 Niagara Falls P 3¼s 66	108½	108½	108½
4 Niagara Sh cv 3½s 50	102	102	102
1 Norf & W 4s 96	102	102	102
29 Nor Pac 6s 2047	127½	127½	127½
3 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	68¾	68¾	68¾
14 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	55	54¾	54¾
1 Nor Pac 4s 97	51¼	51	51
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	73	73	73
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	42¼	42¼	42¼
5 Ogden&LCha 4s 48	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1 Ohio Ed 4s 65	71½	71½	71½
6 Ohio Ed 4s 65	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
1 OklahomaG&E 3¾s66	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 Oklahoma G&E 4s 46	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
5 Okla Steel 4½s 62A	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Pac Gas & El 3½s 66	91	90⅜	90⅜
2 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
2 Pac Gas&El 4s 64	109	108¾	108¾
10 Para Pict 4s 56	111⅜	111½	111½
1 Pen P&Lt4½s 74	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Pen P&Lt 3½s69	107¼	106⅜	106⅜
16 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	104¼	103⅞	104
15 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	90	89½	89½
1 Pen RR 4¼s 84 E	100	99⅞	100
3 Pen RR 3¼s 70	99¼	99	99⅛
6 Pen RR 3½s 52	93	93	93
1 Peoria & E inc 4s 90	85½	85½	85½
12 Pere Marq 5s 56	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
27 Pere Marq 4½s 80	69¾	69¾	69¾
2 Pere Marq 4s 56	60¼	60¼	60¼
2 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	106½	106½	106½
4 Phil Elec 3½s 67	105	104¾	104¾
2 PhReadC&I cv6s49	11	110⅝	110⅝
1 Philippine Ry 4s 37	7¼	7¼	7¼
2 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	2	2	2
15 PCC&StL 5s 70 A	101¼	101¼	101¼
3 PCC&StL 4½s 42 B	108	108	108
10 Pitt Coke&Ir4½s52	100	9-32	100 9-32
8 PortlGenE 4½s 60	84¾	84	84
1 PubSvcNoIll 3½s68	104½	104½	104½
7 Purity Bak 5s 48	109½	109½	109½
3 Readg 4½s 97 A	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	80¾	80¾	80¾
2 Rem Rand 3½s 56	73	73	73
2 Renub Stl 4½s 61	99¾	99¾	99¾
3 Rep Stl 4½s 56	103¼	103¼	103¼
34 RioGrWest 1st4s39	103⅜	103½	103⅜
23 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	46½	46	46¼
9 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	21¼	20¼	20¼
5 Rutland Jun 4s 49	7½	7	7
2 StLIM&S4sR&G23	63¾	63¾	63¾
1 StLPeo&NW 5s 48	68½	68½	68½
15 StLSF Svc 5s 59	42	42	42
14 StLSF 5s 50 B	85½	85½	85½
35 StLSF 4½s 78	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 StLSF 4½s 78ct st	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 StLSF 4s 50 A	13¼	13¼	13¼
1 StLSF 4s 50 A ct	12½	12½	12½
1 StLSW 5s 52	42	41¾	41¾
11 StLSW rfg 5s 90	22⅛	22	22
1 StLSW 1st 4s 89	80	80	80
6 SA&A Pass 4s 43	80	80	80
62 Seab AL cn 6s 45	100½	100½	100½
8 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	9½	9	9
8 Sea A L 4s 50 st	8	8	8
15 Sea-AllPla 6s 35A st	14¾	14½	14½
4 Shell Un 2½s 54	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜
1 Simmons cv 4s 52	97½	97¼	97½
6 So Bell T & T 3s 79	102½	102¼	102⅜
33 Sou Pac 4½s 68	108½	105⅞	105½
99 Sou Pac 4½s 81	52¼	51½	51½
25 So Pac 4½s 69	51⅝	50⅞	50⅝
14 So Pac rfg 4s 55	51¾	51¼	51⅜
32 So Pac clt 4s 49	68¾	86¾	86¾
60 So Pac 3¾s 46	60	50¼	50¼
53 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	84½	84	84
7 South Ry 4½s 56	53⅜	52⅝	52⅝
6 South Ry gen 4s 56	89½	89½	89½
1 South Ry cn 5s 94	88	85¼	85¼
3 South Ry gen 4s 56	89	89	89
6 Spuck Ins 4½s 2013A	84¾	84⅜	84⅜
7 Stand Oil N J 2¾s 53	35¼	35⅛	35⅛
4 Studebaker cv 6s 45	104½	104⅜	104⅜
15 Tex Corp 3s 65	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
2 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	105½	105⅛	105⅛
2 TexP-MP Ter 5½s 64	65¼	65	65
15 Toronto Ry 4s 78	104⅛	104	104½
9 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	100	100	100
5 Un Pac 3½s 80	109⅞	109¾	109¾
5 Un Pac 3½s 71	104¼	104	104
5 Unit Drug 5s 53	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 U S Steel 5s 48	95	95	95
4 Va El & Pow 3½s 68	100¾	100¾	100¾
9 Virginian Ry 3¼s 66	109¾	109¾	109¾
10 Wabash 1st 5s 39	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
5 Wabash 5s 80	84¼	84¼	84¼
63 Wabash 4½s 91 wi 63	26½	26½	26½
18 Wabash 4s 81 wi	37½	37	37
2 Wabash 4s 71 wi	47½	47	47
6 Walwrth 4s 55	76¾	76⅝	76⅝
15 Warren Bros 4s 41	84½	84	84
7 West Shore 4s 2361	96	95¾	95¾
1 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	48½	48	48
3 Westch Lt 5s 50	y 45	44	44
1 Westch Mw 5½s 77A	120½	120½	120½
1 Westch Md 4s 52	100¼	100¼	100¼
5 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	90	90	90
11 Westn Pac 5s 64 asd	27	27	27
4 Western Un 5s 60	27½	27½	27½
2 Western Un 4½s 50	83	82½	83
5 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	83	82¾	82¾
3 Wilson & Co 4s 55	93½	93½	93½
1 Wis Cen 4s 49	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Wis Cen 4s 49 ct	45	44¾	45
11 Wis Cen 4s&D 36	42¾	42¼	42¾
1 Wis Cen 4s&D3dct	14½	14½	14½
2 Wisc El Pow 3½s 68	13½	13½	13½
4 WiscPubSvc 3¼s 63	110	110	110
4 Young S&T 2¼s 60	106½	106½	106½
	99¼	99¼	99¼

Foreign Bonds

15 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	68¾	68½	68¾
18 Australia 5s 55	46	45	46
12 Australia 5s 57	46	45	46
19 Australia 4½s 56	41¼	40	41⅛
16 Brazil 8s 41	27½	27½	27½
10 Brazil 6½s 26-57	23¾	23½	23¾
10 Brazil 6½s 27-57	23¾	23	23
1 Brisbane 6s 58	4	7	47
1 Buen A 3s 84	107	47	47
2 Canada 5s 52	45	45	45
2 Canada 3¼s 61	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 Canada 3s 67	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
5 Canada 2¼s 44	94½	94½	94½
1 Chile Mtg Bk 6s 42	99	98¾	99¾
2 Chile 7s 42 asd	14¾	14¾	14¾
11 Chile 6s 60 asd	14¾	14½	14½
15 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	14¾	14¼	14¼
4 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	14¼	13½	14¼
1 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Colomb 3s 70	42¼	42¼	42¼
29 Colomb 3s 70	42	42	42
5 Cuba 5½s 46	32⅝	32¼	32¼
47 Cuba 4½s 77	107½	107½	107½
11 Helsingfors 6½s 60	77⅞	77¾	77¾
1 Met Water 5½s 50	58	56	56
1 N Sou Wales 5s 57	57	57	57
1 Norway 4½s 58	55⅜	55	55
3 Panama 3¼s 94 A st	53½	53½	53½
2 Pernambuco 7s 47	59	58	58
3 Queensld 6s 47	11½	11½	11½
10 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	56	55	55
28 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	62¼	61½	61½
5 Sao Paulo St 6s 68	27	27	27

Bond sales (in dollars)—Total today, 4,423,000; previous day, 6,425,500; week ago, 9,971,900; year ago, 5,127,875; two years ago, 6,230,300; Jan. 1 to date, 303,744,400; year ago, 305,382,875; two years ago, 230,751,950.

Boston Stocks

Div. in $	Feb. 17	High	Low	Last	Prev. close
5.75	Bos & Albany	85½	84¾	84¾	85½
2.00	Bos Edison	24½	24¼	24½	24¾
1.60	Bos Elevated	44⅞	44¼	44¼	44½
	Bos Hor-Trav	13¾	13¼	13¼	14
	Bos & Me pr pf	7½	7½	7½	7½
	Bos & Me st pf	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
	Bos & Me st C pf	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
.72b	Bos Pers Prop	9½	9½	9½	9½
.50a	Copper Range	5⅛	5	5	5⅛
	East Mass A	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
	Eastern SS	3	3	3	3
2.50	First Nat Strs	39	38¾	39	39
	Maine Cent pf	17	16	17	18
7.00a	N E Tele&Tel	98½	98	98	98
	North Butte	63c	63c	63c	60c
	Old Colony RR	35c	35c	35c	35c
.15d	Shawmut As	9⅞	9½	9½	9⅝
1.60	Torrington	25	25	25	24½
4.00a	Un Twist Drill	33	32¾	33	32¾
3.50b	Unit Shoe M	54¾	54	54	53¾
	Utah M&T	43c	40c	40c	40c

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid in 1941, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1941 on account of accumulations. d Paid or payable in 1942, no regular rate.

Canadian Newsprint Rate Up

MONTREAL (CP)—Canadian newsprint mills operated at 84.4 per cent of capacity in January to produce 311,704 tons—an increase of 19.4 per cent over the same period a year ago, according to figures released here.

Canadian Feed Estimate

OTTAWA (CP)—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics predicted 60,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat would be used for livestock feed in the 1941-42 crop year against 48,000,000 bushels in the preceding year.

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	9	10¾
American Barge Line Co	10¾	11¾
American Hardware Co	20	22
American Manufacturing	18½	21½
American Manufac 5 pf	79¾	
American Wringer Co	3	4¼
†Amoskeag Company	19¼	
†Amoskeag Company pf	69¾	
Appleton Company	28	28¾
Appleton Company 7 pf	106	
Applied Arts Corp	2¼	3½
Arlington Mills	30¼	42¼
Arnold Print Works	1	1¾
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	12¾	14¼
Automobile Banking Corp A	19¾	22¾
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	105½	
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.	84½	85
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	104½	106
Berkshire Fine Spinning	100	104
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	109¾	109¾
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	104¼	104
Boston Wharf Company	98¾	96¾
Boston Woven Hose & Rub	95	95
Brown Co	14⅜	16¾
Brown Co pf	28½	31
Campbell A S Co Inc	1.65	2.15
Central Railway Signal A	26¼	29
Chapman Valve Manufac	3¼	4¼
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	3¾	4½
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	30¾	43
Dom

Diffusion of Federal Authority Seen Hampering War Effort

Pan-American Unity Genuine Avers Welles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 17—Pan-American solidarity is no longer a mere grouping of words, but is a very real, powerful bulwark against growing Axis threats, according to Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, at a dinner given by the Cuban Chamber of Commerce at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here last night.

In his first public address since his return to this country from the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the 21 American Republics in Rio de Janeiro last month, Mr. Welles voiced doubt that the American people fully appreciated the "striking demonstration of friendship and support which has now been offered by their neighbors in the New World." If the appeasement thought lingered anywhere on the American Continent, "it was not much in evidence at Rio de Janeiro between Jan. 15 and Jan. 28," he declared.

The Undersecretary of State assured his listeners that Chile and Argentina would "surely" act soon upon the recommendations adopted by the conference calling for breaking off relations with the Axis powers.

"During the brief period between Jan. 15 and Jan. 28, the world witnessed in the City of Rio de Janeiro the ending of an epoch in the Western Hemisphere and the beginning of a new era," Mr. Welles declared.

More Than Mere Wards

"It witnessed the termination of the period in the history of the Americas in which the phrase 'the solidarity of the American Republics' has been an expression—a collection of mere words. There has now commenced a period in New World history in which inter-American solidarity has become a real, a living and vital truth."

Although the United States may face difficult times ahead, the situation would be much gloomier if inter-American co-operation had not been effected, Mr. Welles stressed.

"How different would be our situation today," he continued, "if on our southern border there lay a Republic of Mexico filled with resentment and antagonism against the United States, instead of a truly co-operative and friendly Mexican people seeking the same objectives as ours, guided by the same policies and inspired by the same motives, in their determination to safeguard their independence and the security of the hemisphere as those which we ourselves possess.

"Or, if those Republics more nearly adjacent to the Panama Canal there still burned a flaming hostility toward our Government because of acts of unjustifiable and unjustified intervention and of military occupation, or if the great Republics to the south were still deeply suspicious of our ultimate aims and outraged because of our unwillingness to concede their sovereign equality."

Ban on Interference

Mr. Welles asserted that perpetuation of the present understanding among the American Republics depended upon noninterference by any nation in the internal affairs of another. In this connection he condemned without naming "certain individuals and groups and one a professor, in fact, who urged the United States to cooperate only with certain Latin-American Governments or with individuals or groups in certain other countries whose views favor a policy of revolutionary democracy."

"I wonder," he continued, "if this group of alleged liberals to whom I refer has ever realized that what they are now proposing is the pursuit by their Government of a policy which is identical with the policy of picking puppet governments that has been pursued during the past five years by Hitler.

"Of one thing I am everlastingly sure, and that is that if the Government of the United States ever again undertakes within the New World a policy which constitutes interference, direct or indirect, in the domestic political concerns of our neighbors, the day when that policy is undertaken marks the end of all friendship and understanding between the American peoples."

Must Defeat Hitlerism

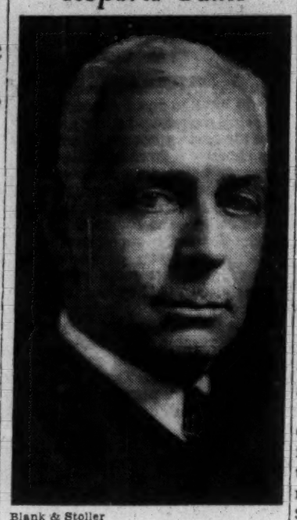
The Rio de Janeiro conference, Mr. Welles said, established a system of the Western Hemisphere in which there is "no government in the Americas which is neutral in its acts or its policies."

"They realize that without a complete and crushing and permanent defeat of Hitlerism, not one nation, not one government, not one individual, can have any hope for the future; there is no place any longer for any factor that hinders our common effort; there is only one issue today—to win the war."

The Columbia Broadcasting System and the National Broadcasting Company carried Mr. Welles's address to all parts of the United States and by short wave to the rest of the Western Hemisphere in English, Spanish and Portuguese.

Lawrence Berenson, President of the Cuban Chamber of Commerce; Mayor La Guardia, and Frederick E. Hasler, President of the Pan-American Society, other speakers, praised Mr. Welles's work at the Pan-American Conference. Aurelio F. Concheso, newly appointed Cuban Ambassador to the United States, read a letter from President Batista of Cuba lauding Mr. Welles's efforts.

Reports Gains



Blank & Stoller

Charles E. Brinley
President of the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

Baldwin Earnings Doubled in '41 But Dividends Deferred

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Earnings of the Baldwin Locomotive Works and subsidiaries, including the Midvale Company, doubled during 1941, Charles E. Brinley, President, disclosed in the company's annual report.

Mr. Brinley said, however, the company was "still seriously lacking cash working capital" and "reasonable prudence . . . would indicate a postponement of declaration of dividends on the common shares."

Consolidated 1941 earnings for the company amounted to $3,975,499, after deduction of provision by the Midvale Company of reserve for war contingenices and payment of Baldwin preferred stock dividends. This equaled $3.70 per share on the common stock, 60 cents of which is represented by undistributed earnings of the Midvale Company. In 1940 the company earned $1,944,072, equal to $1.75 per share on the common.

Mr. Brinley said the company had $3,627,029 in cash on Dec. 31, but added that there were short-term bank loans outstanding for $8,000,000.

The Midvale Company, which Baldwin owns in part, reported 1941 earnings of $3,304,050, or $5.51 per common share. The 1940 figures were $3,227,737 and $5.37.

Iowa Utility Plans Bond Redemption

NEW YORK (AP)—The Iowa Southern Utilities Co. of Delaware announced its general mortgage 4½ per cent sinking fund bonds and 6 per cent "A" debentures would be redeemed, the former on March 19 and the latter on May 1.

Financial records showed $2,660,000 of the 4½s outstanding. They will be called at par plus accrued interest and a premium of 4½ per cent, the announcement said.

The 6s, of which $2,500,000 are shown to be outstanding, will be redeemed at par and accrued interest plus a premium of 4 per cent. The 4½s and 6s both were to mature May 1, 1950.

Funds for the redemption were received from sale Feb. 11 of $5,000,000 in 4½ per cent debentures due Dec. 1, 1966.

C. I. T.'s 1941 Net Earnings $4.78 a Share

NEW YORK (AP)—The Commercial Investment Trust Corp., a finance company, reported combined net earnings for 1941 of $17,324,310, equal after preferred dividend requirements to $4.78 a common share, compared with $15,805,222 or $4.35 a share in the preceding year.

The total included undistributed net earnings of the National Surety Corp., a wholly owned but unconsolidated subsidiary.

The volume of obligations acquired during the year was largest in the concern's incorporated history at $1,638,679,148. Outstanding receivables at the end of 1941 were $585,703,686, an increase of $79,799,986 over a year earlier.

In a letter to stockholders, President Arthur O. Dietz and Chairman Henry Ittleson said:

"The earnings reported . . . were realized under conditions which have undergone abrupt and significant change because of the war. Although we start the new year with a larger backlog of receivables on the books than a year ago and a large deferred income reserve, earnings will decline because the new business volume in the installment credit field (which in the past has contributed the larger part of our earnings) will be greatly reduced until the manufacture of motor cars is resumed and the manufacture of other consumer durable goods is increased. . . .

"On the other hand, there have been some new opportunities presented for the employment of our funds and services. Some financing has been extended to industries having primary or secondary contracts for the production of war materials."

Other Reports

Other earnings statements follow:

Beneficial Industrial Loan Corp. and subsidiaries reported consolidated net income after federal income and capital stock taxes of $5,828,118 for 1941, equal after preferred dividends to $2.35 a common share, compared with $6,431,382 or $2.61 a common share in 1940.

Western Auto Supply Co. (Mo.) reported net income for 1941 was $3,200,710, equal to $4.26 a common share, compared with $2,916,578 or $3.88 a common share in 1940. Don A. Davis, Chairman, and W. W. Humphrey, President, in a letter to stockholders said forward purchases had been made where necessary but that "sales volume in 1942 can not be expected to be as large as it was in 1941." They said the company entered 1942 with the largest inventory in its history.

Ward Baking Co. showed a net profit for the fiscal year ended Dec. 27, 1941, of $150,820, which contrasted with a net loss of $46,745 for the year ended Dec. 28, 1940. Faris R. Russell, Chairman, commenting on the 1941 report, said the company operated at a loss "until some improvement in bread prices was obtained in August," pointing out that low fixed prices for baking products made difficult the meeting of "sharply upward spiraling costs" for ingredients, supplies and labor.

Lima Locomotive Works, Inc., reported for 1941 net income of $1,270,144 after all charges and taxes, equal to $6.02 a share on its capital stock. This compared with 1940 net income of $87,007, or 41 cents a share.

Childs Company, restaurant chain, reported 1941 loss of $121,963 compared with a 1940 loss of $719,153.

American Seating Co. had a profit of $505,031 in 1941, equal to $2.28 a capital share, against $456,679, or $2.07 a share, in 1940.

Alpha Portland Cement Corp. reported for 1941 net profit of $1,325,672, equal to $2.09 a capital share, compared with $918,084, or $1.44 a share, in 1940.

Roads Report 1941 Net

Among the railroads reporting earnings statements are the following:

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway in a preliminary report for 1941 disclosed net income of $30,236,581, equal to $9.90 a share on common stock. This compared with $12,745,371 or $2.69 a share in 1940. Santa Fe's December net income was $5,001,379 compared with $3,444,566 in the same month of the previous year.

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad reported preliminary 1941 net income of $11,132,472, equal to $13.51 a share on the common stock against $1,823,537 or $2.20 a share in 1940. December net income was $2,087,714 against $1,035,854 in December, 1940.

Gulf, Mobile & Ohio Railroad reported 1941 preliminary net income of $2,013,908, equal to 70 cents a share on common stock against net loss of $604,345 in 1940.

Missouri-Kansas-Texas Lines showed a 1941 preliminary net loss of $645,525 against net loss of $2,841,135 in 1940.

Receives Box Car Order

ROANOKE, Va. (AP)—An order for 1,000 new box cars of 50-ton capacity has been placed with the Ralston Steel Car Company of Columbus, Ohio, the Norfolk & Western Railway announced. The railway company placed an order with the Ralston company for 1,000 cars of the same type in April, 1941, and final delivery of the cars is expected this month.

Canadians Subscribe Well

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 17—(Canadian Press)—Canadians subscribed $51,334,000 during the first day of the $600,000,000 Second Victory Loan campaign.

U. S. Vexed Problem Now Is Reversing Pre-War Thinking

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The major setback to the United Nations at Singapore is seen here as of major economic as well as military significance. Hitherto Japan's economic—as distinct from military—gains have been mostly of things she needed little. Except for sugar, chromium and edible oils from the Philippines her only major commodity gains were of tin and rubber of which she already has her needs from Indo-China, while a considerable source of both still remained for the Allies from the Dutch East Indies.

Now, however, the scales are tipped considerably against the Allies. With the Borneo oil fields largely gone including the huge Balik Papan refineries, the next largest petroleum source within thousands of miles is now under Japanese attack, the Sumatran fields around Palembang, with the refineries perhaps already destroyed. The Japanese in six months or a year might reopen the fields and even replace the refineries, or ship the crude to Japanese refineries.

The Serious Oil Situation

But the worst of it is the fact that petroleum for Australia and the Dutch if they hold out will have to be tankered either from Saudi Arabia (at least 5,000 miles) or from California (over 10,000 miles). And though the Near East source is closer, its refining capacity is not equal to the added burden.

Though the Dutch East Indies used to flow about 60,000,000 barrels a year, it is not generally known that even before Pearl Harbor this Far Eastern area was slightly on the import side of the oil picture. The Australians have been unable to find any oil to speak of on their continent and wildcatting in Papua, across the Torres Straits in New Guinea has yielded little or nothing so far. Though the American tanker-building program is enormous on paper it has not yet come up to requirements, so that Singapore will probably pull additional tankers off the runs both Gulf-North of Hatteras and from Los Angeles to Portland and Seattle.

The excellent tin sources on the islands of Banka, Billiton, and Singkep, are also now probably gone, along with the Penang refinery, blown up last month. This presumably means an end to tin imports of any importance to the Allied Nations for a long time.

The set-back is also expected to speed the "conversion" of Washington from a peace-time to a war-time basis.

Diffusion of Control

One element in this "conversion" may be the centralization of control over activities whose control is now diffused. Sugar, for instance, as pointed out on this page recently, has been subject to overlap and gaps between Agriculture, Interior, State, Export-Import, Defense Supplies, OPA and WPB.

Labor problems are now distributed among the Departments of Labor and Agriculture, Social Security's U. S. Employment Service, WPB's Labor Division, the War Labor Board, OPA, NYA, CCC, Selective Service, Civil Service, and OCD.

Housing matters are handled by FHA, USHA, the Home Loan Bank system, FWA, the Housing Coordinator, and perhaps a few others. Fortunately, shipping and land transportation now have czars—Land and Eastman.

State Department's functions have been trenched on by the Bureau of Economic Warfare, OFF, and perhaps others, and so on. OPA has one-and-a-half heads—Henderson and Wickard; OCD had three for a while; last year saw the Janus authority of Mr. Knudsen-hillman.

There may be three reasons for such diffusion of authority. First, the President hasn't been very tough. Second, his opponents haven't liked centralization. Third, waste motion could be afforded in peace-time. It can't now.

Those Sociological Objectives

Another point of attack by those who want to "convert Washington to the war" is the remaining salient of "sociological" objectives and agencies left over from the pre-war New Deal. These appear in FSA, NYA, CCC, WPA, and other "non-defense" activities, and led by Mrs. Roosevelt the sociologists got into OCD. The trend is obviously in reverse, however; presumably the country can no more afford most of these (with the probable exception of the food-stamp program) than it can afford free private enterprise for the duration. As a matter of fact Treasury statements show a sharp shrinkage in these items, already as shown in millions of dollars:

	Expenditures Jan. 1942	Jan. 1941
R.E.A.	.5	1.3
Civilian Cons. Corps.	12.1	20.8
Nat. Youth Admin	7.7	13.2
P.W.A.	1.6	4.3
W.P.A.	69.2	107.1
	Cur. fisc. year to Jan. 31	Prv. fisc. year to Jan. 31
R.E.A.	6.7	16.9
Civilian Cons Corps	115.6	157.7
Nat. Youth Admin.	60.8	59.8
P.W.A.	14.1	79.6
W.P.A.	550.3	761.2

Slow or prewar thinking also appears due for attack. Loss of the Normandie appears to have come from carelessness, bureau buck-passing or multiple authority. But the last ten months have seen four other serious pier and warehouse fires around New York, at least one and perhaps all the consequence of carelessness, as was the burning of 12,000 tons of scarce and inadequately protected rubber at Fall River last year.

Favoritism Apparent

The airplane people complain that in spite of everything, four-engine bombers still have only an A-1-b rating, behind battleships (AA) and tanks (A-1-a), etc. WPB has only now got round to such things as requisitioning silk and banning tin for beer, tobacco, etc. It is charged here not so much that dollar-a-year men favor their own firms as that salaried WPB men, earning more than they previously earned in business, cater to friends or former customers or employers who are fabricators of nonessentials and who don't want their materials cut off.

And then apparently there are many delays in Washington over price, many of them charged to Jesse Jones' office, in the purchase of essential commodities, letting of construction contracts, etc. Said Senator Brewster last week, for instance, of the synthetic rubber expansion, "The whole program is only a gleam in Jess Jones' eye."

Chief over-all trouble, however, appears to be simply the fact that war has forced a complete right-about-face in the major economic goal—toward getting greater output. This requires relaxation or dismantling of a host of bureau and department activities aimed at making work, cutting production, etc., and the creation from the ground up of a host of new agencies designed to save work, increase production, etc.

Or to sum it up, a reversal of viewpoint or thinking is necessary. This is the hardest thing of all—and if hard for individuals, it is many times harder for institutions, organizations, and administrations.

And it is a harder change in viewpoint than that of 1933 because (a) this is more of a revolution and (b) no groundswell of changed thinking had been developing under the surface to compare with that which preceded 1933.

WPB Tightens Curbs on Use Of Steel Plate

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has imposed new and stricter controls on the output and delivery of steel plates, 40 per cent of which now are being funneled into the naval and emergency ship construction programs.

Plate producers are required to furnish the board with full data every month on scheduled shipments for the following month and these, WPB said, will be returned with "whatever changes appear warranted."

Mills also were ordered to telegraph reports on shipments daily, weekly and monthly, to give the Government a constant check on the flow of plates, which WPB said, "has lagged at times in recent months despite an increase in overall plate production."

The plan to give the Government "rigid and detailed control over production, consumption and allocation" was unfolded to a meeting of plate producers by C. E. Adams, chief of the iron and steel branch.

A primary purpose of the action was believed to be to bring pressure on shipbuilders, manufacturers of boilers and other large consumers of plate to revise their designs so that narrow plates, obtainable from continuous strip mills, would be employed rather than wide sheared plates which can be turned out only by the country's handfull of shearing mills.

Plate consumers who were asked last month for voluntary co-operation in using the strip mills already have responded "in gratifying fashion," Adams said.

Partly because of the conversion of strip and sheet mills to plate production, plate shipments in January reached an all-time high of 754,522 tons, as compared with the previous record of 635,812, in December, 1941.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has revised a burlap conservation order to make available sufficient quantities of burlap bags to handle the wool crop which is now being sheared, and peanut seed and seed potatoes, which are now in the shipping stage.

The original order made available to wool growers 2,500,000 yards of bags, as against estimated needs of 5,000,000 yards.

The amendment provides that persons requiring bags for the shipment of any of the three items may obtain delivery by signing a certificate declaring that the bags are needed and will be used within 30 days after the sale. The purchaser must also certify that he has employed "all reasonable efforts" to obtain and use some other form of packaging without success.

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 38

Bad Debts—Methods of Deduction

Bad debts constitute a considerable item in the returns of many taxpayers and may be treated in one of two ways—either by deduction from gross income in respect to debts ascertained to be worthless either in whole or in part and charged off, or by a deduction of a reasonable addition to a reserve for bad debts. Taxpayers were given an option for 1921 to select either of the two methods. The method used in the return for 1921 must be used in returns for subsequent years unless permission is granted by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to change to the other method. Application to change must be made at least 30 days prior to the close of the taxable year for which the change is to be effective. However, a taxpayer filing a first return for 1941 may select either of the two methods, subject to the approval of the Commissioner upon examination of the return. Permission to adopt the reserve method is limited to taxpayers having a large number of accounts where credit is extended over a considerable period of time. It is not granted for the purpose of handling one specific debt.

What constitutes a "reasonable addition" to a reserve for bad debts must be determined in the light of the facts, and will vary as between classes of business and with conditions of business prosperity. It will depend primarily upon the total amount of debts outstanding as of the close of the taxable year, those arising currently as well as those arising in prior taxable years, and the total amount of the existing reserve. In case subsequent realizations upon outstanding debts prove to be more or less than estimated at the time of the creation of the existing reserve, the amount of the excess or inadequacy in the existing reserve should be reflected in the determination of the reasonable addition necessary in the taxable year. A taxpayer using the reserve method should show in his return the volume of charge sales (or other business transactions) for the year, and the percentage of the reserve to such amount, the total amount of notes and accounts receivable at the beginning and end of the taxable year, and the total amount of the debts ascertained to be worthless and charged against the reserve during the taxable year.

A. T. & T. $18,000,000 Cushion for 1942 Taxes

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—American Telephone & Telegraph Company has created an $18,000,000 cushion for 1942 taxes, according to James W. Hubbell, president of the subsidiary New York Telephone Company.

"The company earned $10 a share last year but paid $9 in dividends, thereby creating a cushion of $18,000,000 and that is pretty good for tax purposes," he asserted in an interview.

Farm Employment Rises

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agricultural Department estimated 8,940,000 persons were employed on farms February 1, an increase of 275,000 over the January 1 estimate.

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Massachusetts Savings Bank	Mar. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Union Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Mar. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Mar. 16
Elliot Savings Bank	Mar. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Mar. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Mar. 16

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 20
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Local Classified
United States and Canada
(Continued)

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European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

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LESSONS in singing and voice production. Madam Grace Angus, A. R. C. M. (Mrs. Rogers). Address: 64, Moorside, Fenham, Newcastle-on-Tyne 4. Tel. 33473.

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72-7

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MC-2
Coupon

British Retreat in Burma To Form New Defense Lines

Continued from Page 1

which appeared to be heralded by the moving up of heavy artillery behind the Japanese lines.

Burma:

The battle line of Burma was drawn today near the head of the Gulf of Martaban around which lies the Burma Road, China's invaluable gateway to the sea, and the pathway to India.

The new line was announced by the British, who said they had withdrawn 30 miles from the Thaton-Duyinzeik area to the line of the Bilin River to take advantage of it as a potential springboard for counterattacks and to extricate Imperial forces from a position where infantry units might have been overwhelmed piecemeal by the Japanese.

The withdrawal, carried out yesterday, apparently forfeited the railroad center of Thaton, setting the British right flank back about 40 miles north of Japanese-held Moulmein and about 105 miles by road from Rangoon.

Thus, in six days, the Japanese have advanced 60 miles from Martaban, after crossing the Salween River from Moulmein, and have put behind them more than one third of the distance from there to Rangoon.

The British communiqué said that the new Imperial line, presumably on the west bank of the Bilin, which flows south into the Gulf, gave their troops "more concentrated positions." The Japanese were reported not to have interfered with the withdrawal, merely following it up out of gunshot.

The low, bushy hills through which the Bilin flows, however, are not likely to provide troops and artillery with much cover against dive-bombing attacks, and the shallow stream itself is a less formidable barrier than the broader, treacherous Salween.

The Bilin River mouth is about 50 miles down the Rangoon-Martaban Railroad from Pegu, the junction at which another line branches northward toward Mandalay and Lashio, where the Burma Road meets the railhead.

Pegu, through which flows the supplies China must import over the Burma Road, thus is the next major goal in the Japanese land drive. If it were lost, supplies would have to be sent over the longer, alternative route from Calcutta through Upper Burma.

Airplanes will ferry essential materials to Chinese war factories if the Burma Road falls, the Chinese Ministry of Economics said in a radiocast.

Simultaneously, the Chungking radio forecast that Chinese troops, now fighting on the Burma Front with Indian and British troops, could safeguard the road with proper aerial protection.

Chinese war industry is self-sufficient, except for a lack of steel, a high official of the Ministry of Economic Affairs reported. The Government is trying to increase the nation's iron and steel output to meet its needs.

Some 300 camouflaged war factories are operating at scattered points in the interior, all with "easy access to raw materials."

"China is making her own textile machinery, simple armaments, and metal parts in large quantities," the official said. "As the foundation of the nation's heavy industry cannot be laid in a short time, a simultaneous development of iron, steel, electric, and mechanical work is proceeding with gratifying results.

"It has been estimated that if the present factories reach their topmost capacity, a high degree of self-sufficiency in both military and industrial goods may be attained."

Dutch East Indies:

The Netherlands East Indies were preparing for the expected Japanese thrust against the citadel island of Java, which was expected before the Japanese had completed their investment of Sumatra.

Java, most important of the Dutch islands, the site of the naval base of Surabaya and the seat of the United Nations' Southwest Pacific Command, now is deprived of the buffer strength of Singapore and is exposed to direct assault from three sources—from Sumatra, to the west, across the 20-mile-wide Strait of Sunda; and from the islands of Borneo and Celebes, across the Java Sea to the north.

With Palembang, producer of half the petroleum output of the Indies, in enemy hands, the only consolation to the Dutch was that they had applied the torch to its fields and machinery in a sacrificial $100,000,000 fire before the Japanese could take it.

One reason for Japan's haste in launching the drive on Sumatra, first by parachutists and then by boatloads of invaders, even before the conquest of Singapore had been completed, was believed to be an urgent—and unfulfilled—need for oil.

Palembang followed Balikpapan and Tarakan in flames and the only resources of any consequence remaining are wells of relatively poor quality on this island.

Singapore's downfall was a heavy blow to the Indies, but the Dutch were urged to remain confident in their own power.

"Our strength," declared the influential newspaper Niews van den Dag, "is that we have chiefly trusted ourselves and so the fall of Singapore does not make us lose our heads.

"Our strength has been based on reality."

Eelco van Kleffens, Netherlands Minister of Foreign Affairs, now in New York, said, a "considerable number" of fighter planes arrived last week in Java.

He added: "Our stronghold is Java and the measure of our resistance depends upon the fighter planes you send us." He said additional aircraft was on the way, but its delivery should be speeded.

Meanwhile Japanese planes, possibly in a preliminary to the expected direct assault on Java, bombed and machine-gunned several of the small islands in the narrow Sunda Strait which separates Java from Sumatra.

The Dutch communiqué, issued through the Aneta, said several persons were killed and others wounded, though little material damage was done.

Dutch bombers were credited with a direct hit on a Japanese transport and a probable hit on a second, in an attack presumably staged off the Sumatra Coast.

In a raid on a Japanese-held airfield at Palembang, South Sumatra oil center which the Dutch destroyed before the Japanese occupation, Dutch bombers also shot down two Japanese fighter planes, the communiqué said.

It was disclosed, in a radio address by H. V. Quispel, a Dutch naval spokesman, that not only the Palembang oil fields but those in Northern Sumatra as well had been razed—the latter without publicity.

"Japan prepared for this war for many years," Mr. Quispel added, "counting on being able to replenish its oil supplies by capturing oil wells in the Netherlands Indies. But the Dutch have made this calculation go awry.

"The Pacific war has assumed the character of the war in Europe. It has become a war in which tenacity will be the principal factor. Japan may gain many victories but the Mikado's ministers henceforth will have to look to the future with great concern.

"It is true that Japan's power is enormous, and perhaps it is equally true that only a miracle can save the Netherlands Indies, but miracles do sometimes happen. Even if we in the Netherlands Indies, like the men and women of London, Leningrad, and Moscow, are forced back to the last defense lines, we shall win."

Scores of Royal Air Force pilots and British Tommies, landed in Batavia safely after attacks on their ship had left them clinging to bits of wreckage in the sea for 17 hours, reported that 4,000 wounded were in the Singapore military hospital when they left there, and that 20 English and Australian nurses had stayed behind to tend them.

The Japanese seizure of bicycles in their successful march down Malaya to overpower Singapore caused Dutch authorities here to issue instructions to all civilians that their bicycles must be destroyed at once in case of a Japanese invasion of this island.

Philippines:

Increasing enemy air activity over Gen. Douglas MacArthur's lines in Bataan and heavy artillery bombardments were reported today by the War Department in a communiqué which said that 23 women and children were killed and 22 others wounded in a bombing attack on Cabcaben on the southeast tip of Bataan Peninsula.

The War Department said all the killed and wounded were Filipinos and that so far as it knew no American women or children were in the refugee camps on the Peninsula.

Most of the Americans who had not left Manila before it was abandoned to the Japanese are held in a concentration camp at Santa Tomas University, officials said.

A communiqué says: "Heavy enemy artillery fire from the Cavite shore bombarded our harbor fortifications with increasing intensity during most of the day. Damage to our installations and casualties were not great.

"In Bataan, the enemy is bringing up artillery reinforcements and there is increased artillery fire all along the front. Enemy air activity is increasing.

"For several days enemy airplanes have been dropping poorly printed leaflets on refugee camps behind our lines. These pamphlets, in English, Spanish, and Tagalog, professed great friendship for the Filipinos and exhorted them to cooperate with the invaders and join the greater Asia co-prosperity sphere.

"Yesterday bombs were substituted for pamphlets. These potent messages of death fell on the refugee camp at the defenseless village of Cabcaben. Eighteen women and five children were killed in this attack, and 13 women and nine children were wounded.

China:

The Chungking Radio, in a broadcast of the Chinese war communiqué, as received here by the CBS, said: "The Chinese armed forces are continuing to attack the enemy along the entire 2,000-mile front.

"The Chinese are continuing to turn their attention to the Burma Front, where it is learned that more and more Chinese troops are being brought up to the front line.

"With the fall of Singapore the Battle of Burma has really begun. It is believed that much of the air and naval reinforcements intended for the defense of Singapore may have reached Burma. The increasing rate of Allied air activity along the Salween River section is considered here as an indication of this.

"With proper air protection, it was pointed out here, the Chinese forces fighting side by side with the British and Burmese forces can well outfight and outmaneuver the enemy on land."

SCOTLAND

GLASGOW
(Continued)

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Battle for the Burma Road

By a Staff Artist

Far Eastern Front

Black arrow indicates the point at which British Imperial forces defending the Burma Road have been forced back to the Bilin River. To the north of the Burma Road, connecting the Port of Rangoon with China's Capital, Chungking, is another route for supplies to China, through Calcutta, India, which is being rushed to completion.

How French Ship Left Manila Bay Related by Vichy

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Feb. 17 (AP)—The French Admiralty issued a communiqué yesterday giving the Vichy authorities' version of the conditions under which the French liner Marechal Joffre left Manila Bay.

[Free French headquarters announced in London Feb. 11 that the liner had escaped from Manila with a crew of 63 French officers and men and a number of American marine officers and seamen. The announcement added that the Frenchmen had signed up for Free France after the ship reached an Allied port.]

"At the beginning of December, 1941, she happened to be in Manila where she had called with a guaranty by British and American authorities, that the vessel would not be disturbed," the Vichy communiqué said. "The ship, however, was prevented from leaving."

The communiqué added that after the outbreak of hostilities, the French crew was expelled from the ship Dec. 12 and replaced by an American crew who sailed it.

The German-controlled Paris press berated the Vichy Government for not making an energetic protest to the United States over the requisitioning and loss of the Normandie, which lies capsized and burned in New York harbor.

Reserves to Decide in Russia

Continued from Page 1

their own tank production will be higher than in the industrial retreat during last summer and autumn, when workers had to postpone the assembling of tanks in order to reassemble the plants producing them.

Now output has been expanded so much that the Soviet Government has ordered the mobilization of men from 16 to 55 and women from 16 to 45 to work in tank factories and other arsenals.

Second, when the war broke out the Soviets had only just started producing special antitank aircraft, here called "flying tanks."

Trained to Combat Tanks

According to Soviet communiqués these machines were destroying from 150 to 200 German tanks daily toward the end of the German offensive on Moscow.

Third, the Soviets have trained special corps of hundreds of thousands of infantry for combating tanks.

These are picked men, armed with large-calibre grenades, combustible bottles, and heavy muskets, firing incendiary bullets designed by a veteran gunsmith of Tula, named Degtyareff, whose new invention played a considerable part in the successful defense of his home town in November and December.

Fourth, Soviet artillery has gained unequalled experience in antitank warfare, in which there is now a whole school of specialists, led by General Govoroff.

Special Defense Drafted

Every town and every favorable natural contour on reoccupied territory is being incorporated in the engineering scheme of antitank defense, restricting the freedom of maneuver to which German panzer divisions owed their impregnability in the early months of the war.

Pravda, speaking of the introduction of the new mobilization of labor reserves, says: "The Red Army has upset no small number of Hitler's plans. It must and will frustrate the boastful plans of Hitler's spring offensive." Whether this will be done remains to be seen.

Churchill Sees Sea Power Of the Allies Strengthened

Continued from Page 1

mans rejected the plan of returning by the north route and preferred to run the admittedly serious risk of the Channel passage.

In the Atlantic Ocean they would have to run the great risk of being picked up by our extensive air reconnaissances from the the shore and from aircraft carriers, or being slowed down by torpedo attacks and brought to action against an overwhelming force as was the Bismarck.

The Channel route on the other hand, was a run of under 24 hours. Part of it could be made in darkness and they had the opportunity of choosing the weather which would be the most favorable the whole way through the Channel and along the Dutch coast. They had the advantage of a powerful air umbrella. The dangers of passing through the Straits of Dover under suitable weather conditions were not great. Our slow convoys repeatedly have traversed the Straits of Dover and are repeatedly bombarded by German guns on the French shore. But this has not stopped our convoy traffic.

Danger of Mines

One great danger was mines, but this they might hope to avoid by energetic sweeping. There remained therefore the action of our surface ships and aircraft. Air reconnaissance would show the Germans that there were no heavy ships or even cruisers in these water, and therefore attacks by flotillas of destroyers and small torpedo boats were all that need be expected apart from the air. Some people seem to think that heavy forces should have been stationed so as to be able to intercept them in the Channel or North Sea. Had we done so, our ships would have been open to the same scale of air attack as were the Germans at Brest, and such dispositions would have dangerously weakened the protective measures which we have to take to safeguard our convoys on the northern passages and deal with the other heavy German ships, Tirpitz, Lützow, and Scheer.

The Admiralty did not consider that an attempt to run up the Channel would be an impossible operation under the conditions which prevailed, and this was certainly much less to be apprehended than that they should break out onto the trade routes or to the Mediterranean.

No one can doubt the vigor and courage with which the enemy squadron were attacked as soon as its movements were perceived.

Of course, everyone is very sorry that these ships were not sunk.

Investigation Ordered

The only questions which are open are: first, why was their movement not detected shortly after daylight, and secondly was contact and liaison between the Coastal Command and the Admiralty and also between other RAF commands and the Admiralty as close as it should have been?

At the suggestion of the Admiralty and the Air Ministry I have directed that an inquiry shall be held into these points. The inquiry will be secret and I doubt very much whether its results will be found suitable for publication.

I am not prepared to give any information about the inquiry or any undertaking that its results will be made public.

Although it may somewhat surprise the House and the public, I should like to state that in the opinion of the Admiralty, with which I most cordially concur, the abandonment by the Germans of their position at Brest has been decidedly beneficial to our war situation.

A threat to our convoy routes has been removed and the enemy has been driven to leave an advantageous position. The diversion of our air bombing effort, which though necessary was so wasteful, is over and a heavier scale of attack on Germany is now possible in which all the near misses will fall on German and not on French dwellings.

Further, both the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau have received damage in their passage which will keep them out of action for some time to come, and they will have to have gunnery and other practice. Before they can again play any part in the war the Royal Navy will be reinforced by various important units of highest quality and a similar strengthening process is going forward in the Navy of the United States.

Whatever smart of disappointment or annoyance may remain in our breasts that the final forfeit was not exacted, there is no doubt that the naval position in the Atlantic, so far from being worsened, is definitely eased.

No Comment on Singapore

I have also been asked whether I will make a statement about the fall of Singapore.

This extremely grave event was not unexpected and its possibility was comprised within the scope of the argument which I submitted to the House on the occasion of the vote of confidence three weeks ago.

The House has of course many opportunities of discussing this and other aspects of the war situation. I am sure it would be a great mistake for us to start to discuss it this afternoon in the short time available.

I have no information to give to the House other than that contained in the public press, nor would it be prudent to speculate in detail upon various evil consequences which may follow from the fall of Singapore.

Moreover, it would ill become the dignity of the Government and of the House and would render poor service to the alliance of which we are a part if we were dragged into recriminations at a time when our minds are oppressed with a sense of tragedy and with the sorrow of so lamentable a misfortune. Perhaps at a later date, when we are more fully informed and when carefully considered statements may be made, the House may wish for further debate on the situation in the Far East and on the prospect of its being retrieved by combined action of the Allied powers concerned. I should certainly not take part in any such discussion now. However, as some members may be otherwise inclined and as I did not wish to prevent them from expressing their opinion, I decided to move the adjournment as I have done.

The Government will listen to debate which takes place and I hope I may be permitted to remind the House of the extremely serious situation in which we stand, and the use which is made in hostile and even in Allied countries of any loose or intemperate language into which anyone may be drawn, and the importance of the Commons maintaining its reputation for firmness and courage in the face of adversity.

U-Boats Threaten Allies' Oil

Continued from Page 1

face. It is to be expected, therefore, that the Aruba attack will result in a more careful aerial patrol of the Caribbean region.

Speedy Aerial Action

Some encouragement is being received, however, from the way in which American aerial forces throughout the area went into action almost immediately after the attack became known. Lieut. Gen. Frank M. Andrews, United States commander in the Caribbean and a veteran air officer of high repute, has reported that at least one U-boat probably has been destroyed.

It also is pointed out that while submarines can penetrate American defenses, it is doubtful if either surface craft or bombing planes could get by the ring of defenses stretching from the Bahamas to British Guianea. Furthermore, surface attacks on shore installations by a submarine's guns are seldom effective and would not constitute major hazard to the Canal even if a U-boat were to get within shooting distance.

In weighing the effect of the raid on the Netherlands West Indies, observers point out that it may weight against the United Nations in Latin America and Vichy. Several key Latin-American countries, particularly Chile and Argentina, have hesitated about whole-hog co-operation with the Allies on the grounds they are open to Axis sea attack. Their confidence in American protection will not be increased by this latest event.

Every little Allied defeat also is assessed for its probable effect upon Vichy, where the German chance of obtaining use of the French Fleet is thought to be directly dependent upon French opinion as to the outcome of the war. At present, the balance is recognized as being tipped strongly against the Allies by the disasters in North Africa and Singapore and the Aruba attack will add a little more weight to the German side of the scales.

In this connection, moreover, it is thought probable that the presence of enemy submarines within the Caribbean will result in a closer watch upon the Vichy-controlled islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe.

Defense Bond Rally Is 1942 Mardi Gras

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 17 (AP)—Uncle Sam reigned as King of the Mardi Gras here today as the nearly century-old celebration, blacked out by the war, was turned into a defense-bond rally climaxed by an Army-Navy Relief ball.

Retail establishments, usually thousands of dollars richer from world-over tourists' spending, devoted their efforts and advertising to selling defense stamps and bonds.

Citizens, who annually had shelled out their dollars on the lavish Mardi Gras parades and glittering balls, did their parading to special booths set up all over the City and spent their money for the war effort.

The million-dollar celebration recently was called off for the third time since its beginning back in 1857. Previously the carnival had been cancelled by the war between the states and the World War.

Rear Admiral Andrews Assumes New Title

NEW YORK (AP)—The Third Naval District announced Feb. 16 that Rear Admiral Adolphus Andrews' title of Commander of the North Atlantic Coastal Frontier has been changed to Commander of the Eastern Sea Frontier.

"The change in title in respect to Admiral Andrews means extended area and additional duties have been placed under his command, but for military reasons these cannot be disclosed at this time," the announcement said.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Neighborhood Pet

(Peoria Star)

Merchants and shopkeepers and residents of the Armstrong-Knoxville Avenue neighborhood are rejoicing. The Bum is back home. And he is as happy as he was before he was struck by a car and sent to a veterinary hospital.

The Bum is a dog. He has a dull-white and brown coat of short hair. Those who don't know him well enough to love him would say that the Bum's hair is a dirty-white.

Nobody seems to know how the Bum got into the neighborhood. Nobody owns him, yet everybody feeds him. The grocery store across the street gives him occasional handouts. So does the man in the tavern. So does the druggist, and the gas station man, and the upholsterer—and the young woman who runs the beauty shop.

* * *

Not long ago the Bum was struck by a car, and Walter Smith—he is the upholstery man—rushed him to a veterinary hospital.

Folks of the neighborhood began to call and inquire how the Bum was getting along. Time came when the Bum was patched up.

"We've got the dog all fixed up," said the veterinary. "Now if you will tell me who owns him I'll get in touch with him."

"Nobody owns the Bum," said Smith. "He is a community dog."

"Well, then, who is going to pay for the repair job?"

"I'll pay for it, and be mighty glad to," said Smith.

"Well," said the other, "then if you'll tell me where to deliver him I'll send him out to any address you say."

Replied Smith: "Just put him outdoors, and the dog will find his way home in a hurry."

* * *

And not long after the telephone receiver had been hung on the hook, the Bum was back at Armstrong-Knoxville, wagging his tail, and talking with his old friends.

In the meantime word got around that the veterinarian's bill was $3, which was all right.

Viola Coleman, who runs the beauty shop, heard that Walter Smith had guaranteed payment of the hospital bill, and she insisted that she be allowed to pay part of the hospitalization item.

And Jimmy Carver, who is at the gasoline station on the corner, heard, too, and he insisted that he be allowed to pay part of it. The result—one dollar each from the three

* * *

But that isn't all of the story.

That night at about 3 a. m., the Bum was making his regular night-watchman tour of the streets and alleys of the neighborhood. He has done just that for a year or more. He found a strange parked car in one alley—and he barked. The occupant moved out in a hurry. Then he saw some mysterious characters back of the gasoline station in which Jimmy Carver works and he drove them away.

So everything is all right now, The Bum is back, friends are reunited—and the neighborhood has a faithful day and night defender on the job again.

Daily Quotation

OUR greatest glory is not in never falling, but in rising every time we fall.—CONFUCIUS.

The Art of Assembly

"To the end that Efficiency, Justice, and Courtesy may prevail in our deliberative bodies." —Thomas Jefferson

Questions and Answers

Question: O. E. A., Chicago, asks for an explanation of the dual nature of the motion to adjourn.

Answer: The author whom you quote tells us that the motion to adjourn in its "privileged capacity" takes precedence over any motions that may be pending before the house and is not debatable or amendable. If this were not so the assembly might become the slave of routine and have no way to extricate itself.

But this privileged motion is not the motion that we use nine times out of ten in our regular meetings. This same author also tells us that any motion, if made when there is no motion pending, is a main motion, also that the motion to adjourn, when not privileged, is a main motion and is subject to all the rules governing main motions. In our voluntary societies the motion to adjourn comes in its natural place, at the close of the order of business. Suppose that someone should move to adjourn; another member would protest because there is further business that should come before the meeting. This is in the nature of debate but it is in order.

Suppose the motion to adjourn is made and it is apparent that the necessary business cannot be completed at this meeting. The motion can be amended to provide for an adjourned meeting. This frequently happens in case of an election.

Awana Slaker-James

A Few Facts

Perfume made from ambergris is said to retain its odor for 300 years. . . . Parachutes mildew unless packed in refrigerated storage. . . . More than 56,000 blankets made of discarded paper machine felt have been sent to Britain.

FACTS AND FIGURES

THE AREA OF THE DUTCH EAST INDIES IS ABOUT ONE QUARTER OF THE AREA OF CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES.
IT'S A FACT THE RUBBER USED IN A MEDIUM TANK WOULD EQUIP 80 PASSENGER CARS.
MORE THAN TWO MILES OF MOTION PICTURE FILM FOR PROJECTION ON THE SCREEN ARE REQUIRED FOR A TWO-HOUR PERFORMANCE
K. PARRIS

Did You Ever Wonder

Whether Tung Oil Is Drilled For or Grown?

In a manner of speaking, all oils may be said to be "grown," for oils are liquid fats, and fats and oils are all of plant or animal origin. Even the so-called mineral oils, for which oil wells are drilled, are simply transformed plant and animal fats and oils buried long ages ago in the earth.

Tung oil (known also as China wood oil) is an extract of the

CROSS-SECTION SKETCH OF TUNG TREE NUT SHOWING SEEDS

seeds of the tung tree. For some 50 centuries tung oil was virtually a Chinese monopoly, but in recent years tung trees have begun to be grown in the United States. The first commercial shipment of tung oil, consisting of two tank cars, left Gainesville, Florida, in 1932.

The fruit of the tung tree is about the size and shape of a small apple and has a tough husk protecting the nut in which the oil-bearing seeds are found.

After maturing, the nuts drop to the ground, from which they are picked up, husked, and polished. After the nuts are cracked and the hulls removed, the seeds are put through a hydraulic press and the resulting oil is filtered.

Oils which take up oxygen rapidly from the air and dry with a tough elastic surface are known as "drying oils" and are valuable for use in the manufacture of paints and varnishes. Linseed oil is a familiar drying oil, but tung oil is now found to be superior to linseed oil in the paint field. Indeed, according to the United States Department of Agriculture, tung oil has largely replaced linseed oil in the making of waterproof varnishes.

Tung oil, suitably processed, makes excellent outside paint, helping it to resist cracking, checking and peeling; it may be used in providing a waterproof coating for cloth and paper; it can serve as a bond in the making of linoleum products; and may also be used to good advantage in brake linings for automobiles and in electrical insulation.

The remarkable elasticity of tung oil may be due to the fact that the tung tree belongs to the same botanical group as the Brazilian rubber tree.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Who Is This?

By Frank P. Foster, II

(Can you identify the individual described in the following brief biography? If you succeed after reading the first paragraph, credit yourself with 100; the second, 75; the last, 25.)

And there have been other great Prime Ministers of England. This man was Prime Minister at the age of twenty-four. As a boy he never had the advantage of attending any of England's great public schools, but was taught at home by private tutors until he entered Cambridge University at the age of fourteen. How good that teaching was and how great were his own talents becomes evident when it is realized that even at the age of seven he astonished people with his knowledge. At twenty-three he was Chancellor of the Exchequer, and at twenty-four Prime Minister of Great Britain—the youngest man who ever held that great office.

(Score .... 100)

During his first years in office he reformed the finances of the kingdom and tried to bring about other reforms, but the French Revolution broke out and all of his energy was devoted to keeping England neutral. For the rest of his life he had to struggle with problems arising from the great war with revolutionary France. He had to keep a strong fleet on the seas and an army on land and also to provide money for England's allies on the Continent.

(Score .... 75)

Shortly after Napoleon's victory at Austerlitz over England's allies, he said, "Roll up the map of Europe. It will not be needed for another ten years." Another one of his famous sayings which is just as appropriate now is, "Let us hope that England, having saved herself by her energy, may save Europe by her example."

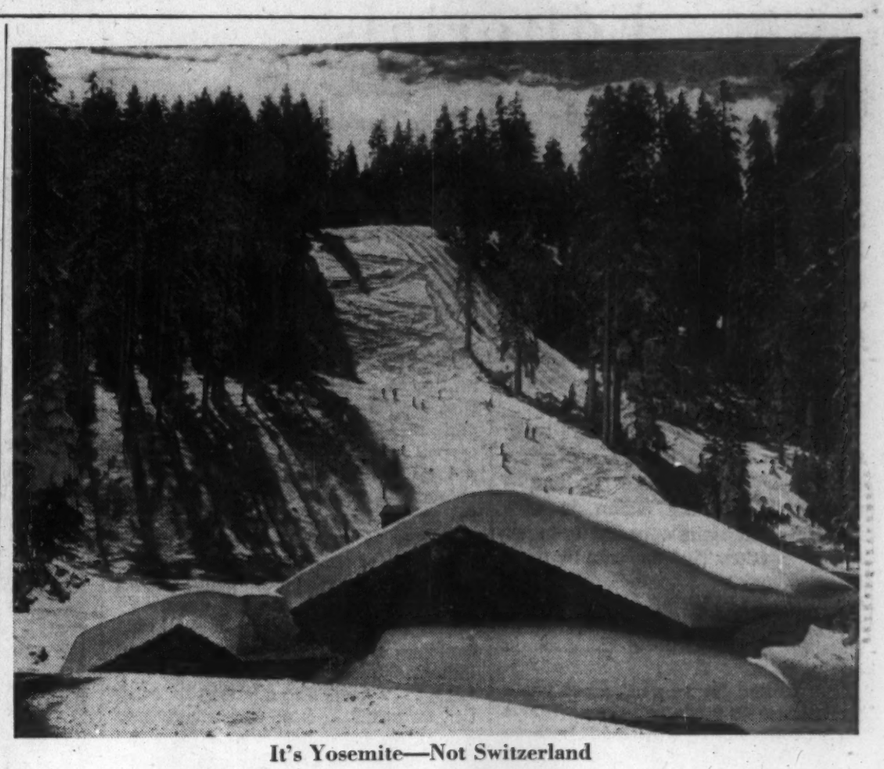
(Score .... 25)

(Answer Appears Elsewhere on This Page)

Brevities

Detroit News: As of December, 1942: "Junior must be home from college," mused his puzzled sire. "I can't find my bike."

Grit: The most remarkable thing about present-day Washington is the vast amount of efficiency that gets exactly nowhere.



It's Yosemite—Not Switzerland

Scene at Badger Pass, Yosemite National Park, popular skiing center.

A Verse for Today . . .

For the LORD *giveth wisdom: out of his mouth cometh knowledge and understanding.*—PROV. 2:6

Daily Anecdote

Adroit Disraeli

Disraeli was fond of Princess Mary and admired her grasp of political problems, but he never permitted her to charm him into telling cabinet secrets.

One evening at dinner, during a crisis in foreign affairs, the Princess, who was puzzled at the inaction of the Government, turned to him and said, "What are we waiting for, Mr. Disraeli?"

The Prime Minister paused for a moment, then taking up the menu and studying it carefully, replied, "Mutton and potatoes, Your Highness."

Who Is This?
Answer: William Pitt

In Lighter Vein

True, Too True

The Negro sexton of a wealthy church had a stylish—and expensive—wife whose extravagance was creating an ever-widening gap between his income and his expenses. He decided to write the church officials an dapply for an increase in salary. His letter, as a whole, was not a masterpiece, but its final sentence was. It read:

"It's mighty hard to keep a sealskin wife on a muskrat salary."

Tit Bits

Modern Version

" . . . and the cruel stepmother used for her own ugly daughters all poor Cinderella's clothing coupons."

Speaking of Trends

I stopped at the grocery counter and took out the list my wife had given me. "I want," I said to the clerk; "a loaf of Mumsie's Bread, a packet of Krunchies, some Goodie Sanny Spread, Ole Mammy's 'Lasses, Orange Puddy, Bransie Buns and a pound of Aunt Annie's Sugar Can'y, Bitsy-bite size."

"Sorry, no Krunches. How about Krinkly Krisps, Oatsies, Maltsey Wheats, Ricelets, Cornsie Ponesies, or Wheetums?"

"Wheetums, then."

"Anything else? Tootsies, Tatery Chips, Cheesie Weesies, Gingie Bits, Itsey Cakes, Sweetie Toofums, or Dramma's Doughnies?"

"Tain't anysing else," I said, and I toddled toward the meat department to look for teensy Wienies and a leg if lambikins.—Judge.

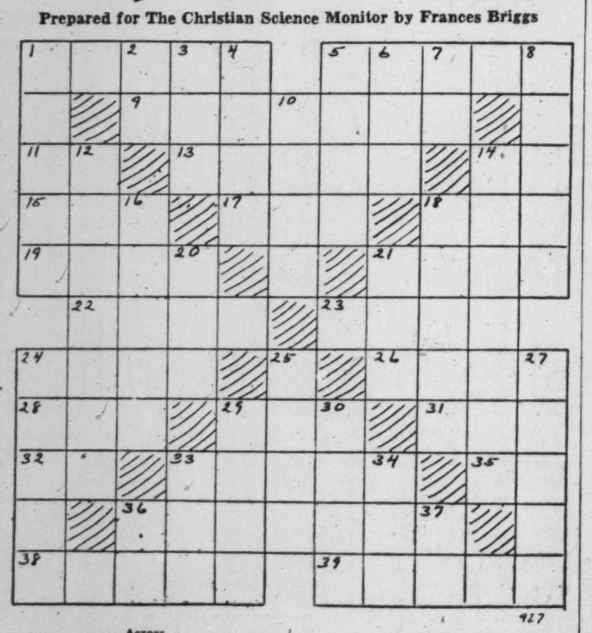
Rebuffed

"I'm a self-made man," said the pugnacious clubman, glaring around the room in the midst of an argument.

"Sir," said one of the older members, "we accept your apology."—Royal Arcanum Bulletin.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



927

Across

1—What was first name of Rossetti, English poet and painter?
5—What animals are favorites with inhabitants of rocky, precipitous countries?
9—What peninsula froms largest part of Denmark?
11—What State has been called "Mother of Presidents" (abbr.)?
13—Who is one of fabled race supposed to be guardians of mines, quarries, etc.?
14—Myself.
15—The Maypole is what in Dickens's "Barnaby Rudge"?
17—High mountain.
18—What piece of furniture would be apt to have a coverlet?
19—Who was Portuguese navigator who discovered Cape of Good Hope?
21—What legendary king of Britain is subject of a nursery rhyme?
22—Demeanor.
23—What Spanish painter was born in 1546?
24—What is an Arabian tambourine?
26—What is past tense of "go"?
28—Aged.
29—Janus is represented as having how many faces?
31—Would you eat or tie a cuckoid's neck?
32—You and me.
33—What is one of islands of Cape Verde group?
35—Out of.
36—Oscar Levant is noted as what?
38—What is an avocation?
39—What "are better things than words are"?

Down

1—What was middle name of Henry Thoreau, American author and philosopher?
2—Where was James Fenimore Cooper born (abbr.)?
3—To pull at strenuously.
4—What mountain is associated with Vulcan?
5—A large umbrella is sometimes called what?
6—Unity.
7—What is a suffix used to form collective numerals?
8—What do you call a native of Uppsala?
10—Who is Alfio's wife in "Cavalleria Rusticana"?
12—Rosa Bonheur is famous for her pictures of what?
14—What is first name of Southern girl who marries Ashley Wilkes in "Gone With the Wind"?
16—What is a fresh-water mussel?
18—Who is a lord attending on Princess of France in "Love's Labour's Lost"?
20—What is a varying weight of India?
21—What is female of the moose?
24—What is one of the five senses?
25—A cygnet becomes what?
27—The Red River divides Oklahoma from what State?
29—What does a waiter carry?
30—What Roman poet was born in 43 B. C.?
33—What is a small codlike fish of European coasts?
34—Who was Peer Gynt's mother?
36—Symbol for lead is what?
37—Topographical Engineer (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Good-By Vanishing Cream*

By LE PELLEY

IF THAT VANISHING CREAM MAKES OTHER THINGS DISAPPEAR.. WHY DOESN'T THE BOTTLE IT'S IN DISAPPEAR.....
MEANWHILE TUBBY'S MOTHER ENTERS
HAVEN'T I A THOUGHTFUL HUSBAND! THIS JAR OF VANISHING CREAM MUST BE FOR ME.
I THINK WE'D BETTER GET RID OF THAT STUFF — WHERE DID YOU LEAVE IT?
ON THE CHEST IN THE HALL
OOOPS— IT'S HAPPENED AT LAST!
THE WHOLE BUSINESS HAS DISAPPEARED...

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*And So to Bed*

By RODGERS

SNIFF
Went on a sniffing expedition this A.M.
Took a snooze at noon-
Had a good frolic with the Boss this afternoon
Licked my platter clean at dinner time--
"It's surprising what a nice time you can have just going about your daily business" I thought as I turned in for the night.

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Good Idea*

By THE HAGERS

"THANK YOU FOR ALL YOU'VE DONE, GOOD FRIENDS. NOW I MUST GO AND MAKE AMENDS."
THE GLOP SAID. "WADDLES, COME ALONG AND SHOW ME WHERE I HAVE BEEN WRONG."
YOU CAN'T GO BY HERE — THE GLOP
ON SHORE THE GLOP'S SIGN CAME IN VIEW. I QUACKED, "DO YOU KNOW WHAT I'D DO?"
"DON'T TELL ME! THIS IDEA IS MINE!" AND PROMPTLY HE TORE DOWN THE SIGN.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"The Critical Year"

"Every weapon we make today is worth ten that we might produce next year."

This sentence by Donald M. Nelson deserves to be blazoned over every defense factory, every executive office, every union hall—yes, and in every street, store, and home in America.

The year 1942 is just what Mr. Nelson called it: "The critical year in the existence of the United States."

Like the Chinese until recently in their war with Japan, the free Nations have been "trading space for time"—fighting a delaying action to give American industries opportunity to get into production. That opportunity must be used and used to the hilt or the sacrifices on Bataan Peninsula, at Singapore, at Changsha, in Greece, in Russia, and the battle of the Atlantic are in vain.

The United Nations have not much more space to trade for time without giving the enemy the materials to forge chains for their enslavement. Then there would be plenty of time—the long, slow torture of generations to break the cruel yoke.

America has got to produce—*this year*—in order to assure the prolonging of the war long enough to win.

America has got to produce—*this year*—in order to switch from the defensive to the offensive without which no war is won.

America has got to produce—*this year*—and the way to do it is by forgetting the comforts and conveniences we would like to have, converting every possible factory at once from civilian to military production, distributing every possible order to small, existing plants, adding capacity where needed regardless of "after the war," rooting out the last vestiges of "business as usual," "strikes as usual," or the disposition to quibble and quit. The battle of production must be treated not as an ordinary job, an opportunity to make money, as a sideline or horseplay—but as a battle. A desperate battle. And a battle to be won!

This is "the critical year."

Japanese in Defense Areas

The Sacramento raid by the F. B. I. adds to the conviction that drastic measures are needed to deal with enemy aliens in California and other Pacific Coast states. The seizure of Japanese Army and Navy uniforms—said to be for ceremonial use—and of other material indicating that Japanese living close to vital military installations are maintaining organizations capable of sabotage, should lead to no hysteria, but to alert, effective action.

The F. B. I. is continuing its searches of enemy alien homes and the removal of Japanese from defense areas. The question now pushed to the front is whether such steps are sufficient or rapid enough. A majority of the 3,800 Japanese, Italians, and Germans arrested after Pearl Harbor will soon be moved to internment camps. But there is a growing demand that a very much larger number be interned or at least moved far from defense areas. Although enemy aliens have been ordered to leave 111 strategic zones on the Pacific Coast, they tend to settle again close by.

In California alone there are 95,000 Japanese, counting aliens and citizens together. And many Californians, even those who have had most sympathy for the plight of the American-born Japanese, are now persuaded that they do not know who should be trusted. There are foreign-born Japanese who appear less dangerous than some citizens of Japanese ancestry, and separating sheep from goats with any kind of fairness or accuracy is a tremendous task.

Federal agents have done a remarkably fine job so far, but there is an increasing demand that all Japanese be moved away from the coast. Other F. B. I. raids have uncovered weapons, cameras, and signaling apparatus. Officials, including a man said to be a former Tokyo police chief, have also been caught in the net. Federal officials believe they have the situation in hand, but many Californians are not convinced. Certainly the raids indicate that great potential danger exists and that measures to deal with it should be speeded. The guarding of defense plants and military reservations is still far too lax.

If there is not to be a general removal of all Japanese from the Coast it is probable that even citizens will have to be barred from coming anywhere near anything that is vital to defense. Rapidly war brings us to drastic choices.

Free Hands for Farm Stocks

Farm bloc Senators propose to bring up in the Senate this week a bill to prevent the Government from selling for less than parity any of the stocks of grain and cotton it has acquired in years of purchases to support the farmer's market.

Farm prices now are fairly close to parity in most instances—parity representing a purchasing power equal to that the commodity had between 1909 and 1914. The Government is concerned now to see that these prices do not go materially above parity with consequent cost to consumers. If it is to accomplish this it should have authority to begin to apply the brake before prices cross the parity line.

Some of these supplies, paid for with taxpayers' money, can be extremely useful now in the war effort. Wheat could be released for manufacture of industrial alcohol for explosives. Cotton will be needed in quantity for military uniforms. To keep corn at a reasonable price is to help keep down the costs of livestock, dairy, and poultry farmers in producing needed meats, milk, and eggs.

With the war-time demand for farm products there is little danger that prices will be depressed too much by unloading some of the Government-owned surplus. There is need for the Administration to have a free hand in this respect. President Roosevelt probably will veto the pending bill if it reaches him. He should not have to.

Beethoven Does His Bit

A Japanese orchestra conductor once remarked regretfully that music was not equal to the task of imitating the sounds of modern war. What he wanted, apparently, was sheer volume—the kind of noise, perhaps, that bombs make when dropped on Chinese civilians.

Listening more understandingly to music, one discerns in it—and sometimes when it is least noisy—many of the heroic qualities that make men and women equal to trial by fire. One may also discover significances that war-makers and despots seem not to have appreciated. Long ago, Robert Schumann wrote that a revolution might be contained within the four walls of a symphony. The literal accuracy of the composer's remark will strike many music-lovers who cannot hear Beethoven's Fifth Symphony today without being reminded that its dot-dot-dot-dash motif telegraphs a V, symbol of victory over Axis tyranny.

Yet even those who, like the Japanese conductor, demand the more obvious, may find satisfaction in news from Mineola, Long Island. That community is to have as an air-raid siren a tug-boat whistle which will be tested by four blasts on the opening notes of "Beethoven's Fifth." Such music does not merely imitate the sound of war but gives to that sound itself an added point. Perhaps this was farther than the Japanese conductor meant it to go.

Women in War Work

Thousands of women already are busy in war work in the United States—as Army or Navy clerical employees or nurses, as munitions workers, air raid wardens, motor corps drivers, and so forth. It is no radical departure, therefore, which Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers, Representative from Massachusetts, proposes in a bill to establish a Women's Army Auxiliary Corps.

The War Department now regards the bill as not only a sensible innovation but as an urgent necessity. General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the Army, told congressional leaders last week that the effectiveness of the Nation's air-raid-warning service on the two coasts calls for immediate legislation of this sort. The aircraft warning service is being operated with civilian volunteers, who are willing enough but often simply cannot arrange the hours the Army signal corps needs them on duty. These posts are among assignments for which the Army would use a women's auxiliary corps.

It is well recognized that modern total war calls for the services of all sections of the population. There are myriad jobs women can do. In Britain there are numerous women's auxiliary corps connected with the Navy, the Air Force, the Territorials, and so on. In the United States it is already subject for serious consideration whether there should not be a nationwide draft registration of women for war service.

At any rate, Congress should enact promptly the authorization for a Women's Army Auxiliary Corps.

Cold Water—Unpleasant but Useful

Our Readers Say—

War Must Be Brought Home to the Aggressors

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

President Roosevelt of our own Nation, Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Great Britain, and Joseph Stalin of Russia has each declared that this war must be finally won on the soil of the enemy. This must not be interpreted as a policy of mere revenge or reprisal. That would be too superficial a sense of what must be recognized as a fundamental demand of moral law.

Because this is so, it should be reiterated until the peoples of all the nations, joining in the righteous purpose to destroy this evil of international aggression forever, understand that it is the demand of moral law. Thus, and thus only, will there be the strength and purpose to complete the job left unfinished in the last World War. Then we shall not be misled into accepting the first showing of a white flag as anything more than the cowardice of the proven bully.

One of the outstanding facts, constantly revealed in the reports of the British people under the inhuman warfare waged against them, is their utter lack of anger and resentment against the German people. This is the true spirit that must be shared by all the peoples engaging in this war of right against might, and this spirit can be attained only by this understanding that their action is the demand of the moral law.

Squantum, Mass. LEONARD S. NICHOLLS

Wake Island

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

How well thy isle is named, O men of Wake,
Leading the way, while still the mainland slept.
It was your battle cry that roused us up.
Its echo leads us on. 'Twas not in vain
You held your own through hopeless days and nights.
Wake! Wake! Americans have heard that name
And take it for a battle cry as well
As admonition greatly needed. Wake!
Put on the armor of a righeous cause
And fight for freedom and the rights of man.

Port Orchard, Wash. E. M. S.

"No One Knows a Thing"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Yes, About Ching—Here's Many a Thing!

A number of summers ago at The Inn, Buck Hill Falls, Pennsylvania, Cyrus Ching was a speaker at a forum on the subject of labor and business in general.

Up to that time I had felt rather discouraged over the labor situation. There didn't seem to be any common meeting ground. But Mr. Ching changed my thinking completely. He gave me a feeling of confidence that we would see the right solution before too long.

His introducer told us that Mr. Ching was the personnel man for the United States Rubber Company, and that, due to his earnest and untiring efforts this company enjoyed an outstanding reputation. It had come through a goodly period of years (sixteen, I think) without a strike while other large companies seemed to be going from one strike to another.

When Mr. Ching began to speak, it was easy to see why he had been able to steer the ship through the stormy sea. He was so entirely fair-minded. He represented capital, but he saw labor's point of view; better yet, he had been able to make both labor and capital see each other's point of view and be fair to it, too.

He is, as Mr. Richard L. Strout said in his article "About Ching—No One Knows a Thing," a big man, physically. He is a bigger man mentally. He has tremendous humility, tremendous might. He admitted that capital was not always right, that he had made mistakes, that he might make more. He admitted that he had much to bear from labor, but said they also had much to bear with him, in the effort to work out great problems.

But he was so completely sincere and just and in earnest that no one could doubt his ultimate success.

It is comforting, therefore, to know that he is to have an active part in our wartime production.

From these fine qualities of Ching's
We may expect big things!

(Mrs.) ELEANOR-LEE HARTWELL

New York

"Remember the Normandie"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Millions of words will perhaps have been written since the tragic Normandie fire at her pier. The cry has gone up, "It must have been sabotage," others say, "No, it was an accident, caused by a spark from an acetylene torch." But there should be a fire extinguisher with every gang employed at such hazardous work. I've seen welders and acetylene workers during the last war at our local shipyard start many a fire which they usually stamped out with their feet or at best a swat with their gloves; they take their fires as a matter of course and never expect them to get past the stamping-out stage.

Why not have a system where the worker who has constructive ideas may present them without fear of being intimidated for making a suggestion as simple as it may sound.

"Remember the Normandie."

Hoboken, N. J. SAMUEL TAMMEN

"How Long, O Lord?"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"How long, O Lord," is it going to be before we have people in authority smart and alert enough to anticipate trouble and prepare for it beforehand? Smart enough, for example, to have a fire apparatus on hand to put out a fire on the $60,000,000 "Normandie" if it started? We have many communities with property worth less than $60,000,000 that maintain a fire department.

Boston ALVAN T. FULLER

[Editor's Note—One news writer expresses the opinion that the New York City Fire Department could have handled the fire with less damage if authority had not been divided with naval and other agencies.]

"Why a 30-Day Month"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The question contained in a letter addressed to The Christian Science Monitor asking "Why a thirty-day month?" interested me very much.

The thirteen-month calendar is no longer receiving serious international consideration. The World Calendar of twelve months and equal quarters is the only plan under consideration. It has the approval of fourteen governments and hundreds of international and national organizations and is being sponsored by committees and groups in practically all countries.

The disadvantages of the thirteen-month calendar briefly are:

1. That it would be a wide departure from our present calendar.
2. That thirteen not being evenly divisible into halves and quarters, the end of the first, second and third quarters would not coincide with the end of a month.
3. That the twenty-eight-day periods would not be comparable in length with our present months (except February).
4. That these four-week periods would be displaced by varying and excessive amounts from the present months.
5. All dates above twenty-eight would have to be dropped.
6. A new month would have to be added to the calendar.

CHARLES C. SUTTER,
Director, World Calendar Assoc.
New York

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"... On These Things"

Do We Dare to Turn Victory Into Peace?

By Roscoe Drummond

There is one truth about war and one fallacy about peace which deserve our special attention at this time.

The truth about war is that it settles more than we think.

The fallacy about peace is that peace begins only when war leaves off. The fact is that the character of the future peace is already in the making and the way the nations unite to fight the war will vitally affect the way the nations unite to secure the peace.

* * *

It has often been glibly remarked that war settles nothing. Since the world is today fighting the most decisive conflict of all history, it is urgent that we should free ourselves from the deception that it will settle nothing.

We have all heard people say there can be no victory in modern warfare, that victor and vanquished are both worse off, that both sides lose. Such is not the truth.

We have all heard people say that it is impossible to bomb a love of peace into the hearts of the Nazis or the Japanese and that, therefore, all war is futile. This is half true and half false.

Blurred thinking about the war will beget blurred thinking in behalf of the peace and it is important to be clear that there is a victory in war, that war settles something; that it settles one thing pre-eminently.

War doesn't settle the most important thing. But it does settle the next most important thing. War doesn't settle the peace but it does settle who is going to make the peace. War may not teach the arts of peace—although suffering is one of the two prescribed methods of learning—but the outcome of this war will determine who will be the architects of the peace, whether the author of "Mein Kampf" or the adherents of the Atlantic Charter.

* * *

The myth that war settles nothing is only a little less dangerous than the deception that war settles everything. We acted upon this latter deception after World War One and now World War Two is the result. The first time we acted upon the assumption that the most important thing—the only important thing—was to win the war. The truth was that the winning of the war only created the opportunity to do the most important thing, which was to create and protect a just peace.

What are we going to do this second time? Is there any more important matter before us today?

* * *

The declared purpose of the United Nations in fighting World War Two is to secure men from recurring world war. But from suffering as well as from insight we now know that victory does not guarantee peace, that it will only guarantee us a second chance to secure peace.

The danger today is that we shall look upon peace as something to achieve in the future by making plans to take effect in the future. To do it this way was too late in 1918. If the nations wait to flick from the drafting board a letter-perfect peace settlement and flawless peace mechanism, it may be too late again.

World peace is not something to wait for. It is something to begin to demonstrate and bring into experience now. It is not something far off; it is something near at hand.

It is for this reason that the extent to which the "United Nations" unite to win the war will substantially determine the extent to which the "United Nations" unite to secure the peace.

It is for this reason that peace is not merely a prospect for the future, it is a problem of the present.

It is for this reason that winning the peace is a method of winning the war and that for the United Nations to fail to build their present war association on the basis of a future peace association may bring a victory without peace—as it did in 1918.

* * *

This method of fighting a war—a collective war in behalf of a collective peace—hasn't as much support in the United States or Great Britain or the other United Nations as has the war itself. This conception of the war—which is the conception of the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Great Britain—embraces the full acceptance of the responsibilities of the peace as the only adequate purpose of winning the war.

The great unity in Congress and in the country in behalf of the President's war measures does not yet reach to this broader and more basic objective and it would be misjudging the problem yet to be faced to construe this unity behind the war as synonymous with unity behind the peace.

The fact is, as every Washington correspondent knows, that the isolationists who always contended that America could avoid war by not irritating the war-makers, have shown no sign of altering their position since Japan's direct attack on the United States. They see Pearl Harbor as the result of a mistake in diplomacy, not as proof that there was no way of insulating America from the rest of the world.

Just as the Russian Communists haven't suddenly become converted to democracy because they are resisting the Nazi invader, so the American isolationists haven't suddenly become converted to international cooperation because they are resisting the Japanese invader. The isolationists will back up the war—they have no alternative—but there is plenty of evidence that those who were opposed to making any commitments to check the present war before it hit us in the face are restlessly waiting to fall upon any emerging sign of a commitment to preserve the future peace.

* * *

Thus the present unity in Congress, substantial and welcome and worthy as it is, is deceptive as applied to the real issue of the war; for the real issue of the war is whether we are going to utilize the opportunity which winning it will provide, to create a secure peace. The reason it is deceptive is that the unity with respect to the developing war is visible, and the disunity with respect to the developing peace is at present virtually invisible. But it is better to understand that disagreement over the peace remains to be resolved and should be brought out into the open as soon as feasible than to be suddenly and unpreparedly confronted with it at a time when it can do the greatest damage.

The pre-Pearl Harbor isolationist minority, which in the draft extension bill came within one perilous vote of being a majority and which has opposed every major measure of foreign policy and aid to the nations resisting aggression during the past two years, is again coming out from under cover. This is, of course, the right of the isolationists, and their position illuminates a state of mind, by no means confined to the United States, which needs to be diagnosed if the way to peace is to be successfully cleared.

That state of mind is vividly illustrated by those in every country who, though perfectly willing to co-operate with others to fight a war, are unwilling to co-operate with others to preserve the peace. This measures the position of isolationism and underlines its inadequacy.

Its inadequacy springs from a time-long tendency of the human mind, limited in vision and restricted by fear and timidity. This present shortcoming of the human mind has already forced men to lose one great opportunity for human progress, has already contributed to turning victory in arms to defeat in peace. This shortcoming is the apparent willingness of the human mind to co-operate to repel a great evil and its historic unwillingness to co-operate to produce a great good.

Today, again, the United Nations are co-operating to repel the great evil of world tyranny.

Will the United Nations—will we, ourselves—be ready to take the next necessary step—to co-operate to produce the great good of creating and preserving a just peace?

It is possible and it is practicable; but human thinking must be freed of this self-imposed limitation. Peace is positive, not negative; and the co-operation between peoples essential to peace must spring from the incentive of not merely averting a negative evil but of achieving a positive good.

Spiritual thinkers have always been alert to this fact. As Matthew wisely remarked: "Not every one that saith unto me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven; but he that doeth the will of my Father which is in heaven."

And Paul, though he is justly famous for commending the things to think on, is the author of the more significant advice:

"Those things, which ye have both learned, and received, and heard, and seen in me, do: and the God of peace shall be with you" (Phil. 4:9).

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